

Alberta Provincial Library

### RECREATION IN THE CITY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE

A SURVEY OF

INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND

OPPORTUNITIES

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
RESEARCH DIVISION

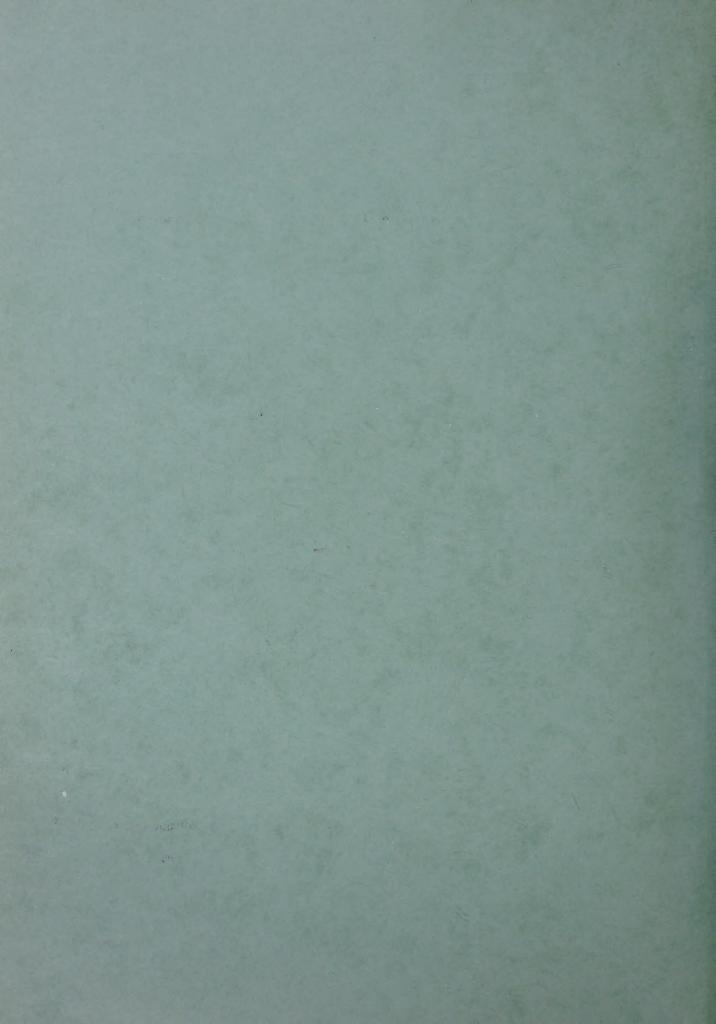
## APPENDICES

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Recommendations:

Mr. L. Beres



APPENDICES

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### APPENDIX A

### MASS MEDIA USAGE

From many aspects, public awareness is a prerequisite for the success of any recreation program. Public knowledge of a recreational program opportunity or facility is vital because it provides the participants, the leaders, and the support for continuation and expansion. The process of public awareness is also of educational value.

With this in mind, the various methods of mass communication will be discussed in this Appendix. Number of newpapers and number of magazine subscriptions will be discussed in Section I, as well as number of hours spent watching T.V., and favorite T.V. programs.

Section II will deal with the various sources of public information. The three main sources of information for each respondent will be analyzed with the various independent variables. Hopefully, from this, pertinent information as to the most effective methods of publicizing recreation programs can be obtained.

#### I. Exposure to Media

### A. Number of Newspaper Subscriptions

In an attempt to discover the effectiveness of newspapers as a mass medium in the Grande Prairie area, the respondents were asked if they subscribed to any newspapers, and if so, how many.

Almost one-half (45.1% or 203) of the respondents subscribed to one paper; 29.1% (131) subscribed to two papers; 6.2% (28) subscribed to three papers; 1.8% (8) subscribed to four papers; and only .2% (1) subscribed to five papers. Close to one-fifth (17.6% or 79) of the sample either subscribed to no newspapers or did not answer.

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A. Mark ar of Managaper Subscriptions

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Almost one-half (45.1% or 203) of the respondence subscribed to one papers; 5.2% (28) subscribed to the papers; 5.2% (28) subscribed to three papers; 5.2% (8) subscribed to four papers; and only .2% (1) subscribed to five papers. Close to one-fifth (17.6% or 79) of the sample elimen subscribed to no newspapers or did not answer.

Number of newspaper subscriptions was significantly related to sex, income, occupation, and age. It was not related to marital status, education, ethnicity, or generation.

Females tended to subscribe to fewer newspapers than did males (P < .03). It was found that 14.2% or 25 of the males and only 6.2% or 12 of the females subscribed to 3 to 5 newspapers. Conversely, 51.1% or 90 of the males as compared to 57.9% or 113 of the females subscribed to only 1 paper.

Table A-I shows the relationship between number of newspaper subscriptions and income.

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Table AsT above the relationship between names of reverages authorsticine and income.

Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Income

			Number o	of News	paper Sul	scriptions	3
Income	1		-	2	_3	to 5	Total
	N	%	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	21	55.3	15	39.5	2	5.3	38
\$3,000 to \$4,499	41	69.5	14	23.7	4	6.8	59
\$4,500 to \$5,499	26	61.9	14	33.3	2	4.8	42
\$5,500 to \$6,499	30	68.2	13	29.5	1	2.3	44
\$6,500 or more	55	45.1	46	37.7	21	17.2	122
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TOTAL	173	56.7	102	33.4	30	9.8	305
			(P <.0	1)			

Respondents in the highest income bracket reported subscrib- ing to more newspapers than the rest of the Grande Prairie sample, while people in the \$5,500 to \$6,499 bracket tended to subscribe to the least number.

The relationship between occupation and number of newspaper subscriptions is seen in Table A-2.



Table A-2

Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Occupation

Number of Newspaper Subscrip

		Numi	per or Ne	wspaper	Subscri	ptions	
Occupation	-	1		2	3_	to 3	Total
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	24	44.4	16	29.6	14	25.9	54
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	51	55.4	34	37.0	7	7.6	92
Hollingshead 5 & 6	37	64.9	18	31.6	2	3.5	57
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	16	55.2	9	31.0	4	13.8	29
Housewives	75	54.0	54	38.8	10	7.2	139
		-	***************************************				* water/Orientalisateship
TOTAL	203	54.7	131	35.3	37	10.0	371
			(P<.0	05)			

The relationship is curvilinear with the highest and lowest occupational groups tending to subscribe to more newspapers than the middle two groups (excluding housewives). In the 3 to 5 newspapers category, there were 25.9% and 13.8% of the Hollingshead 1 to 3, and Hollingshead 7 and non-working respectively, as compared to 7.6% and 3.5% of Hollingshead 4 and farmers, and Hollingshead 5 and 6 respectively.

Over one-half (54.0%) of the housewives subscribed to 1 newspaper and less than one-tenth (7.2%) subscribed to 3 to 5.

The relationship between age and number of newspaper subscriptions is given in Table A-3.



Number of Newspaper Subscriptions by Age

			Number	tions					
Age	1			2	3	to 5	To	tal	
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>			
25 years or under	29	70.7	11	26.8	1	2.4		41	
26 - 40 years	81	60.0	44	32.6	10	7.4	1	.35	
41 - 55 years	63	50.0	45	35.7	18	14.3	1	26	
56 years or over	27	41.5	30	46.2	8	12.3		65	
	-					Printers designed		Recodimend	
TOTAL	200	54.5	130	35.4	37	10.1	3	67	
(P < .03)									

The data show a direct relationship between age and number of newspaper subscriptions. The younger the respondent, the fewer subscriptions he would likely have. There were 26.8% of those 25 or under who reported subscribing to 2 newspapers and this proportion steadily increased to 46.2% of those 56 or over. Conversely, there were 70.7% of those 25 or under who reported subscribing to only 1 newspaper and this proportion steadily decreased to 41.5% of those 56 or over.

# B. Number of Magazine Subscriptions

Respondents were asked to list the magazines which they subscribed to. The distribution for the total number of magazine subscriptions for each respondent is given in Table A-4.



Table A-4

Total Number of Magazine Subscriptions

Number of Subscriptions	Number	Per Cent
none	96	21.3
1	83	18.4
2	91	20.2
3	71	15.8
4	51	11.3
5	37	8.2
6	10	2.2
7	· <b>5</b>	1.1
8 or more	5	1.1
no response	1	0.2
	Machine Market Control of the Contro	described the second second
TOTAL	450	99.8

The highest proportion (21.3%) of the sample reported subscribing to no magazines. However, it was found that the majority (64.4%) of the respondents subscribed to 1 to 3 magazines.

Number of magazines was significantly related to five of the eight independent variables. They were marital status, education, income, occupation, and age. It was not related to sex, ethnicity, or generation.

Table A-5 shows the relationship between marital status and number of magazines.



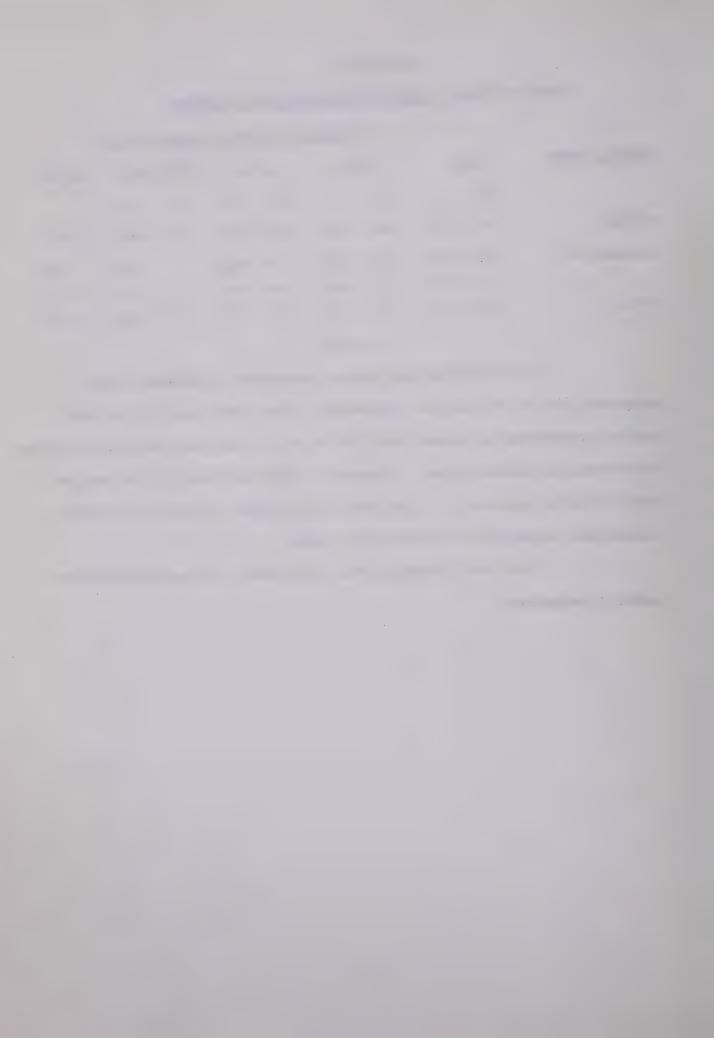
Table A-5

Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Marital Status

				Number	of Mag	azine	Subscri	ptions	
Marital Status	No	ne	1 - 2		3	- 4	5 or more		Total
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
married	64	17.5	148	40.4	102	27.9	52	14.2	366
non-married	32	38.6	26	31.3	20	24.1	5	6.0	83
	-	**************************************	-		-	dos milessegis ( m.h. spanja)	***************************************		
TOTAL	96	21.4	174	38.8	122	27.2	57	12.7	449
			(P <	<.001)					

The data show that married respondents subscribed to more magazines than the non-married respondents. There were only 17.5% of the married respondents as compared to 38.6% of the non-married, who said that they had no magazine subscriptions. Conversely, there were 40.4% of the married respondents who reported 1 - 2 magazine subscriptions and only 31.3% of the non-married respondents who reported the same.

Table A-6 illustrates the relationship between education and number of magazines.



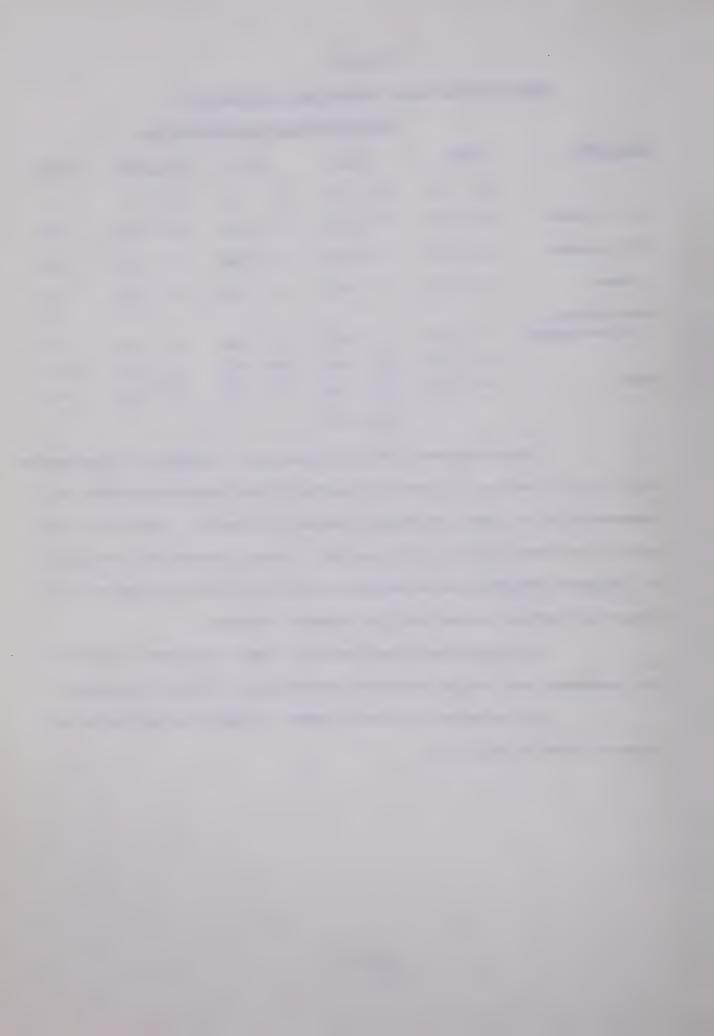
Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Education

			Numb	per; of	Magazi				
Education	No	one	<u>1 - 2</u>		3 - 4		5 or	5 or more	
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
0 - 9 years	56	29.0	73	37.8	45	23.3	19	9.8	193
10 - 11 years	23	17.6	54	41.2	39	29.8	15	11.5	131
12 years	10	12.0	33	39.8	27	32.5	13	15.7	83
Some college, college degree	7	16.7	14	33.3	11	26.2	10	23.8	42
TOTAL	96	21.4	174	38.8	122	27.2	57	12.7	449
			(P <	.03)					

The relationship was curvilinear with a tendency for respondents with 10 or 11 years and 12 years of education to have more subscriptions than respondents in the lowest and highest education categories. There were 29.8% and 32.5% of those with 10 or 11 years and 12 years, respectively, who had 3 or 4 magazine subscriptions as compared to 23.3% and 26.2% of those with 0 to 9 years and college, respectively, who reported the same.

An inconsistency was found with almost one-quarter (23.8%) of the respondents with college education subscribing to 5 or more magazines.

The relationship between number of magazine subscriptions and income is found in Table A-7.



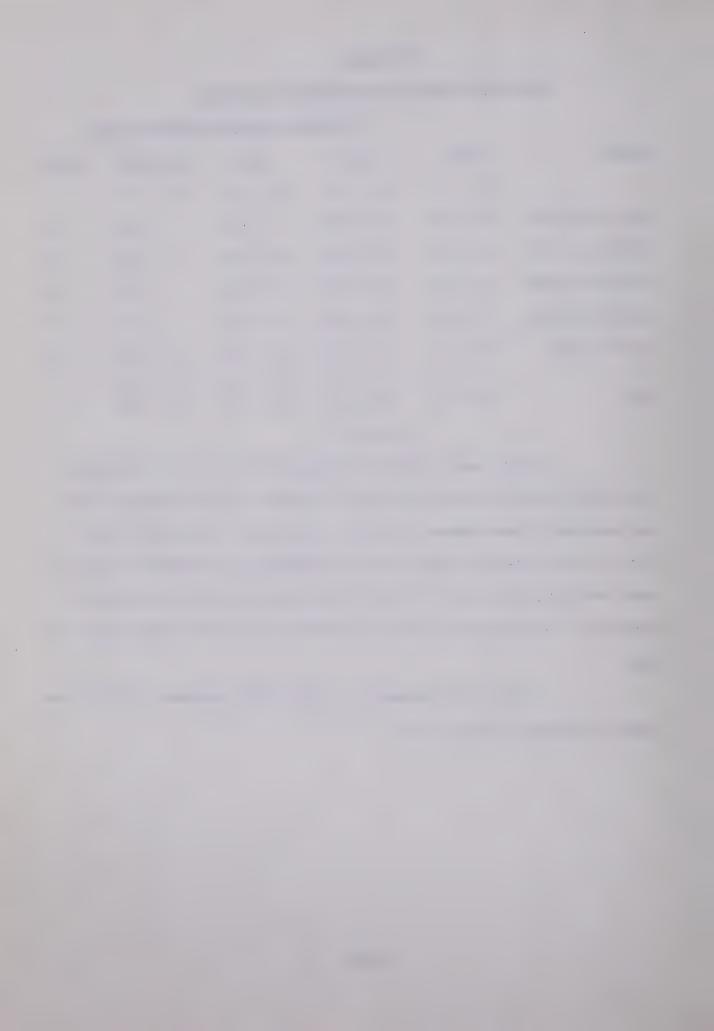
<u>Table A-7</u>

Number of Magazine Subscriptions By Income

				Numo	er or	Magazine	Subsc	riptions	3
Income	No	ne	1	- 2	. 3	- 4	<u>5</u> or	more	Total
	$\overline{\mathrm{N}}$	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	18	29.5	20	32.8	14	23.0	9	14.8	61
\$3,000 to \$4,499	25	31.6	26	32.9	23	29.1	5	6.3	79
\$4,500 to \$5,499	21	42.0	14	28.0	11	22.0	4	8.0	50
\$5,500 to \$6,499	7	14.3	22	44.9	16	32.7	4	8.2	49
\$6,500 or more	20	14.5	57	41.3	37	26.8	24	17.4	138
	_				-			terredonia companya p	errodomophosy e
TOTAL	. 91	24.1	139	36.9	101	26.8	46	12.2	377
			(P<	.01)					

There was a tendency (although the pattern is not definite) for the two highest income categories to subscribe to more magazines than the remaining 3 lower income categories. Only 14.5% of those who earned \$6,500 or more said they subscribed to no magazines as compared to 29.5% of those who earned less than \$3,000.00. Conversely, 41.3% of the former subscribed to 1 or 2 magazines while only 32.8% of the latter subscribed to the same.

Table A-8 illustrates the relationship between occupation and number of magazine subscriptions.



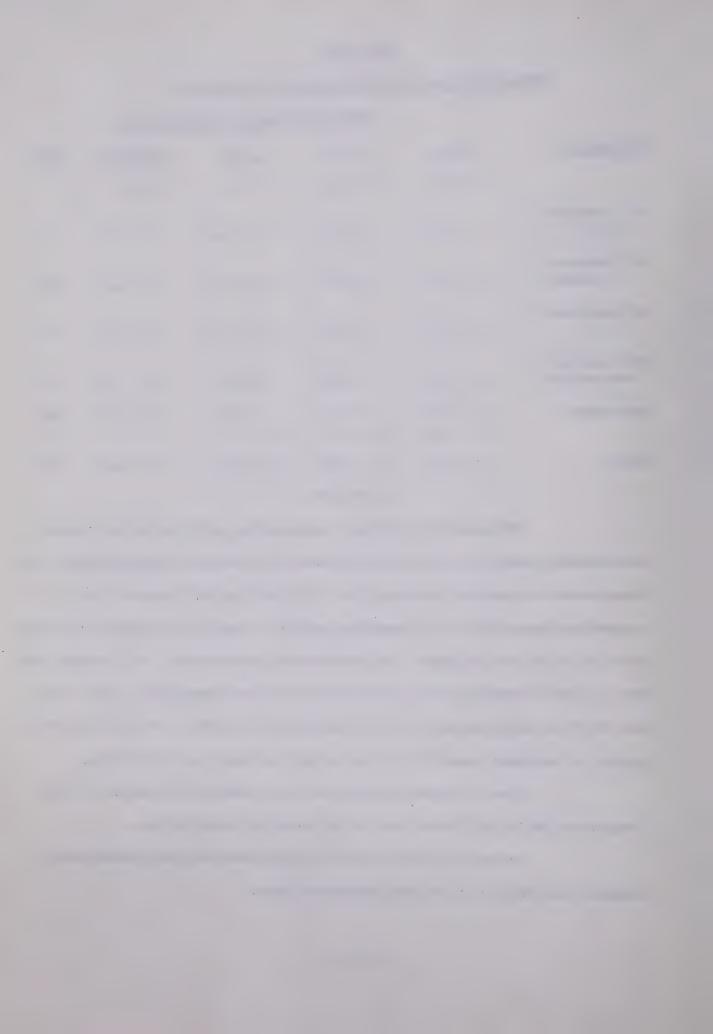
Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Occupation

	Number of Magazine Subscriptions								
Occupation	]	None	1	- 2	. 3	- 4	5 or	more	<u>Total</u>
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead	7	11.5	20	32.8	21	34.4	13	21.3	61
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	13	11.9	46	42.2	3 <b>3</b>	30.3	17	15.6	109
Hollingshead 5 & 6	31	34.8	38	42.7	15	16.9	5	5.6	89
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	20	47.6	10	23.8	10	23.8	2	4.8	42
Housewives	25	16.9	60	40.5	43	29.1	20	13.5	148
			******	-					
TOTAL	96	21.4	174	38.8	122	27.2	57	12.7	449
			<b>(</b> P <	<b>001)</b>					

The data show a direct relationship, with the higher status occupational groups having a tendency toward more magazine subscriptions than lower status occupational groups. Only 11.5% of the Hollingshead 1 to 3 respondents subscribed to no magazines and this proportion gradually increased to 47.6% of the Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents. The converse was true for the respondents who subscribed to 5 or more magazines. Here there were 21.3% in Hollingshead 1 to 3 occupational categories, and this proportion gradually decreased to 48% of those in Hollingshead 7 or non-working.

Almost one-half (40.5%) of the housewives subscribed to 1 to 2 magazines while 16.9% said they had no magazine subscriptions.

Age and the total number of magazines were also significantly related. See Table A-9 for this particular data.



Number of Magazine Subscriptions by Age

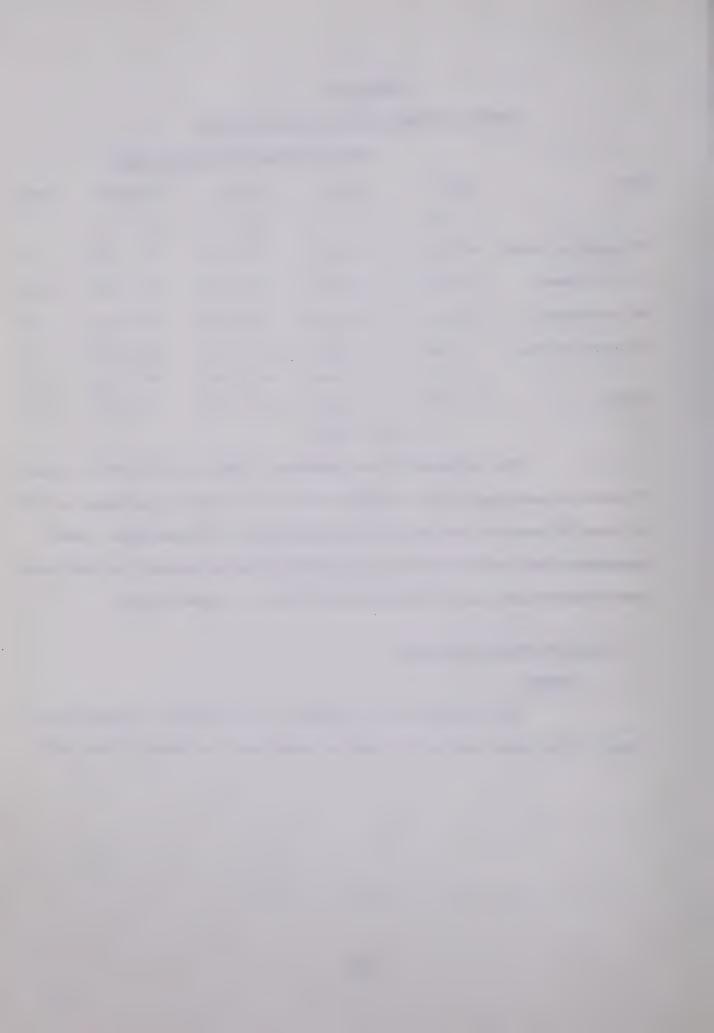
				Number of Magazine Subscriptions							
Age	No	ne	1	- 2	3	- 4	5 or	more	Total		
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>			
25 years or under	30	41.7	25	34.7	14	19.4	3	4.2	72		
26 - 40 years	29	18.1	69	43.1	41	25.6	21	13.1	160		
41 - 55 years	24	17.6	53	39.0	42	30.9	17	12.5	136		
56 years or over	13	16.9	25	32.5	. 23	29.9	16	20.8	77		
				-							
TOTAL	96	21.6	172	38.7	120	27.0	57	12.8	445		
			(P <	.001)							

This relationship was positive. Almost half (41.7%) of those 25 years or under reported no magazines and this proportion decreased to 16.9% of those 56 years or over who reported subscribing to no magazines. More respondents who were 56 years or over (20.8%) reported having 5 or more magazine subscriptions than did respondents 25 years or under (4.2%).

# C. Hours Per Week Spent Reading

## 1) Summer

The distribution of responses to the question "How many hours a week do you spend reading the paper or magazines?" is given in Table A-10.



Number of Hours Per Week Spent Reading in Summer

Hours Per Week	Number	Per Cent
None	13	2.9
½ hour or less	4	0.9
over ½ hour to 4 hours	237	52.7
4 hours to 8 hours	137	30.4
8 hours to 12 hours	. 32	7.1
over 12 hours	26	5.8
no response	1	0.2
		-
TOTAL	450	100.0

The data show that only 2.9% of the sample reported not reading at all in the summer while 83.1% said they read over ½ to 8 hours per week in the summer.

The number of hours per week spent reading in the summer was significantly related to ethnicity and age. It was not related to sex, marital status, education, income, occupation or generation.

The relationship between ethnicity and number of hours a week spent reading in summer is shown in Table A-11.



<u>Table A-11</u>

Number of Hours Spent Reading Per Week in Summer by Ethnicity

	Nı	mber of	Hours I	Per Week					
Ethnicity	4 or less		Over	4 - 8	<u>o</u>	<u>Total</u>			
	N	<u>%</u>	N	_%	N	%			
Canada	214	58.8	109	29.9	41	11.3	364		
U.K., U.S.A. and White Commonwealth	14	35.9	13	33.3	12	30.8	39		
Germany, Austro- Europe, Slavic & Others	26	57.8	14.	31.1	5	11.1	45		
mom.=							-		
TOTAL	254	56.7	136	30.4	58	12.9	448		
(P < .01)									

The data show that respondents from the U.K., the White Commonwealth and the U.S. tended to read more than people from Canada or other countries. For those reporting over 8 hours per week, there were 30.8% of the U.K. or U.S. respondents as compared to only 11.3% of the respondents born in Canada and 11.1% of the respondents from other countries (e.g. Central Europe, Slavic Countries, Asia etc.).

Table A-12 shows the relationship between number of hours per week spent reading in summer and age.



<u>Table A-12</u>

Number of Hours Per Week Spent Reading in Summer by Age

	<u></u>	Number o	f Hours	Per Week			
Age	4 0	r less	Ove	er 4 - 8	9	Over 8	Total
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
25 years or under	51	70.8	18	25.0	3	4.2	72
26 to 40 years	96	60.0	46	28.8	18	11.2	160
41 to 55 years	74	54.0	4 <b>4</b>	32.1	19	13.9	137
56 years or over	30	39.5	28	36.8	18	23.7	76
TOTAL	251	56.4	136	30.6	58	13.0	445
			(P < .0	02)			

The data show positive relationships with the older respondents tending to have read more than the younger respondents. In the over 8 hours per week category, there were 4.2% of the respondents 25 years or under and this proportion steadily increased to 23.7% of those 56 years or over. Conversely, 70.8% of the respondents who were 25 years or under reported 4 or less hours per week and this proportion steadily decreased to 39.5% of the respondents who were 56 years or over having reported the same.

### 2. Winter

The number of hours respondents reported reading papers or magazines in winter was very similar to that in summer. Responses for winter are given in Table A-13.



<u>Table A-13</u>

Number of Hours Per Week Spent Reading in Winter

Hours Per Week	Number	Per Cent
none	13	2.9
½ hour or less	4	0.9
½ hour to 4 hours	204	45.3
4 hours to 8 hours	154	34.2
8 hours to 12 hours	41	9.1
over 12 hours	34	7.6
	-	-
TOTAL	450	100.0

A slightly higher proportion of respondents spent over 4 hours reading a week in winter (50.9%) than in summer (43.3%). As in summer, the majority (79.5%) spent from 30 minutes to 8 hours a week reading in the winter.

Sex, ethnicity, and age were the three independent variables related to number of hours per week spent reading in the winter. Marital status, education, income, occupation and generation were not significantly related.

Males tended to read more than females (P<.01). For the two categories of over 4 to 8 hours per week and over 8 hours per week there were 39.1% or 88 and 18.7% or 42 of the male respondents, respectively, and only 29.3% or 66 and 14.7% or 33 of the female respondents, respectively.

Table A-14 shows the relationship between number of hours per week spent reading in winter by ethnicity.

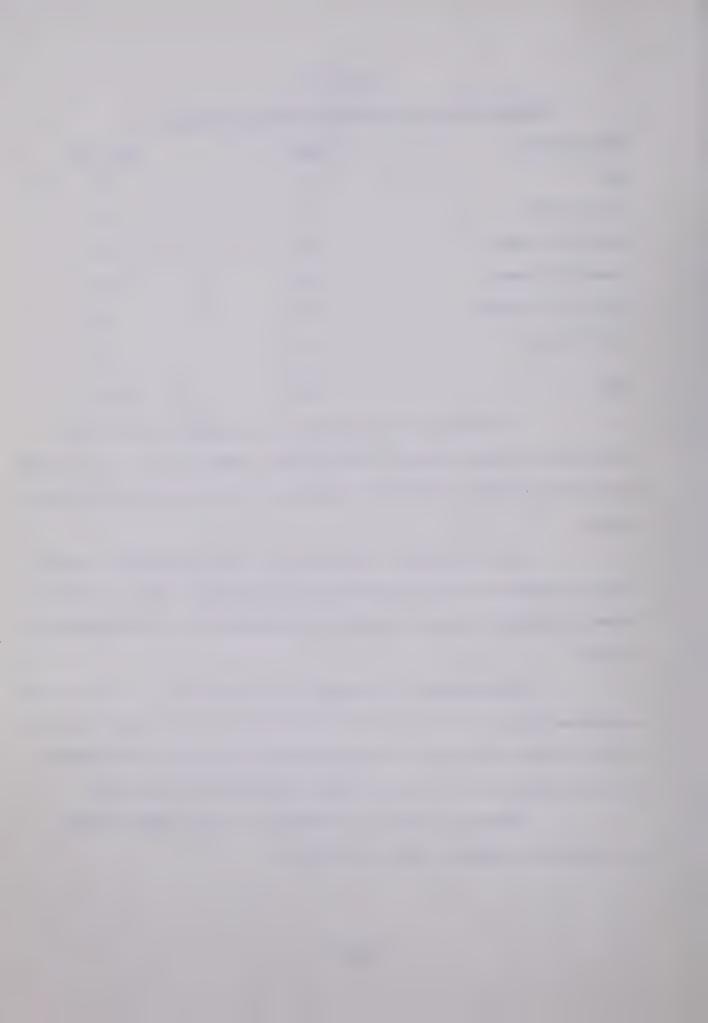


Table A-14

Number of Hours Per Week Spent Reading in Winter by Ethnicity

			r Week				
Ethnicity	4 0	r less	Ove	er 4 - 8	<u>3</u> .	Over 8	Total
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Canada	186	51.1	126	34.6	52	14.3	364
U.K., U.S., White Commonwealth	12	30.8	12	30.8	15	38.5	39
Other (Central Europe, Slavic countries, Asia)		50.0	15	32.6	8	17.4	1.6
,,				52,0		1/•4	46
TOTAL	221	49.2	153	34.1	75	16.7	449
			(P<.00	3)			

The data indicate that people from the U.K., the U.S. or the White Commonwealth read more (38.5% read over 8 hours per week) than people from Canada (14.3% read over 8 hours per week) and people from other countries (17.4% read over 8 hours per week) in winter.

The relationship between hours per week spent reading in the winter and age is given in Table A-15.



<u>Table A-15</u>

Number of Hours Per Week Spent Reading in Winter by Age

Number of Hours Per Week

	740	MOCI OI	nours r	er week			
Age	<u>4 or</u>	less	Over	4 - 8	ov.	er 8	<u>Total</u>
	N	<u>%</u>	N	%	N	<u>%</u>	
25 years or under	49	68.1	20	27.8	3	4.2	72
26 - 40 years	82	51.2	<b>5</b> 5	34.4	23	14.4	160
41 - 55 years	60	43.8	51	37.2	26	19.0	137
56 years or over	28	36.4	26	33.8	23	29.9	77
		***************************************		-			
TOTAL	219	49.1	152	34.1	75	16.8	446
		(1	P <.00	1)			

As in summer, there was a positive relationship between age and hours spent reading in winter. In the over 8 hours per week category, there were only 4.2% of the respondents 25 years or under and this proportion steadily increased to 29.9% of those 56 years or over. Conversely, 68.1% of the respondents who were 25 years or under reported 4 or less hours per week and this proportion steadily decreased to 36.4% of the respondents who were 56 years or over having reported the same.

# D. <u>Television</u>

# 1. Hours Watched

In the following section the patterns of T.V. watching will be discussed. Respondents were asked to estimate the amount of time they spent watching T.V. during an average week. Their responses are given in Table A-16.



Table A-16

Hours Per Week Spent Watching T.V.

Hours	Number	Per Cent
Less than 4 hours	83	18.4
4 to 10 hours	161	35.8
11 to 20 hours	148	32.9
21 to 30 hours	42	9.3
31 hours and over	15	3.3
No Response	1	0.2
	**************************************	
	450	100.0

The data show that the majority (68.7%) of the sample watched T.V. from 4 to 20 hours a week; 35.8% said 4 to 10 hours and 32.9% said 11 to 20 hours. Very few (3.3%) said that they watched T.V. 31 hours or over.

Hours spent watching T.V. per week were significantly related to 4 of the 8 independent variables. They were sex, income, occupation and age. It was not related to marital status, ethnicity, generation, or education.

Table A-17 gives the relationship between sex and number of hours spent watching T.V.

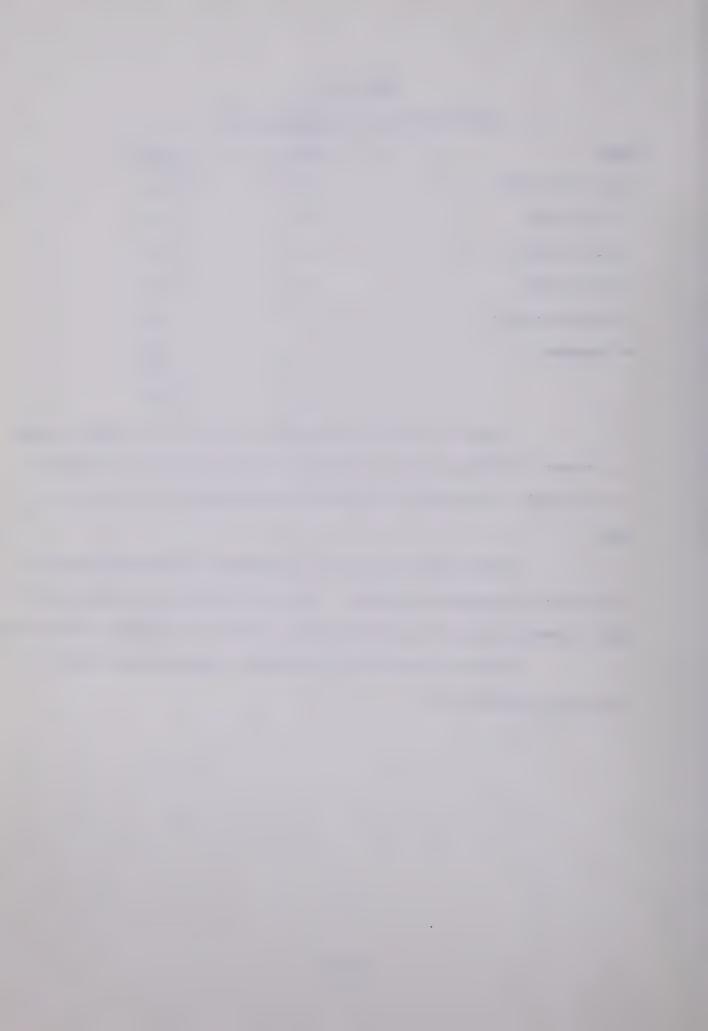


Table A-17
Hours Per Week Watching T.V. by Sex

				Hours	Per We	<u>eek</u>			
Sex	Less	Less than 4		10	11	to 20	21	Total	
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
male	. 48	21.3	86	38.2	73	32.4	18	8.0	225
female	35	15.6	75	33.5	75	33.5	39	17.4	224
	-	***************************************		-			-		
TOTAL	83	18.5	161	35.9	148	33.0	57	12.7	449
		(1	P < .0	1)					

The data show that men tended to watch less T.V. than women. For those reporting less than 4 hours there were 21.3% of the men as compared to 15.6% of the women. Conversely, there were only 8.0% of the men and 17.4% of the women who reported 21 or more hours spent watching T.V. per week.

Education was related to hours watching T.V. per week as shown in Table A-18.

Table A-18

Hours Per Week Watching T.V. by Education

				Hours	Per W	eek			
Education	Less	than 4	4 to	4 to 10		to 20	21	<u>Total</u>	
	N	<u>%</u>	N	%	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
0 - 9 years	30	15.5	54	28.0	79	40.9	30	: 15.5	193
10 - 11 years	23	17.6	55	42.0	40	30.5	13	9.9	131
12 years	16	19.3	35	42.2	20	24.1	12	14.5	83
Some college, or									
college degree	14	33.3	17	40.5	9	21.4	2	4.8	42
			Billing/residitions						
TOTAL	83	18.5	161	35.9	148	33.0	57	12.7	449

(P < .005)



There was a slight tendency towards an inverse relationship as was shown by respondents reporting less than 4 hours per week and 11 to 20 hours per week. Considering the less than 4 category, there were 15.5% of those with 0 - 9 years of education and this proportion steadily increased to 33.3% of those with college education. Conversely, there were 40.9% of those with 0 - 9 years of education reporting 11 - 20 hours, and this proportion steadily decreased to 21.4% of those with college education reporting the same.

Table A-19 illustrates the relationship between occupation and number of hours per week spent watching T.V.

Hours Per Week

Table A-19
Hours Per Week Watching T.V. by Occupation

				1100	rs Per	меек			
<u>Occupation</u>	Less t	than 4	4 -	10	11 -	- 20	21 an	d over	Total
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	0/ /c	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	15	24.6	25	41.0	14	23.0	7	11.5	61
Hollingshead 4 and Farmers	23	21.1	53	48.6	30	27.5	3	2.8	109
Hollingshead 5 & 6	15	16.9	27	30.3	34	38.2	13	14.6	89
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	11	26.2	12	28.6	11	26.2	8	19.0	42
Housewives	19	12.8	Lp Lp	29.7	59	39.9	26	17.6	148
	Section 20		OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	COOCIC ACTION (MISSING)	Communication	Commission Continues	CHEROLOVICION	-	
TOTAL	83	18.5	161	35.9	148	33.0	57	12.7	449
			(P<.0	01)					



Excluding housewives, the data show a curvilinear relation-ship with a tendency for respondents in the highest and lowest Hollingshead categories to have watched less T.V. than respondents in the middle two occupational groups. Considering the category of less than 4 hours per week, there were 24.6% and 26.2% of the highest and lowest occupational groups, respectively, as compared to 21.1% of the Hollingshead 4 or farmer category and 16.9% of the Hollingshead 5 and 6 category. Housewives tended to have watched more T.V. than the other respondents. Over one-third (39.9%) reported 11 to 20 hours per week while only 12.8% said they watched less than 4 hours per week.

Table A-20 illustrates the relationship between age and number of hours spent watching  $T_{\bullet}V_{\bullet}$ 

Table A-20
Hours Per Week Spent Watching T.V. by Age

Hours Per Week

				,					
Age	Les	s than 4	4 to	4 to 10		to 20	21	<u>Total</u>	
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
25 years & under	21	29.2	22	30.6	19	26.4	10	13.9	72
26 - 40 years	35	21.9	58	36.3	57	35.6	10	6.2	160
41 - 55 years	19	14.0	61	44.9	43	31.6	13	9.6	136
56 years and over	8	10.4	18	23.4	28	36.4	23	29.9	77
					-				
TOTAL	83	18.7	159	35.7	147	33.0	56	12.6	445
		<b>(</b> I	2.0	001)					



The data show a tendency for the oldest people to have watched the most television--29.9% of those 56 years and over as compared to the next highest proportion of 13.9% of those 25 years and under reported having watched 21 or more hours of T.V. per week. Conversely, only 10.4% of the oldest group as compared to 29.2% of the youngest group said they watched less than 4 hours per week of T.V.

### 2. Favorite T.V. Programs

Grande Prairie respondents were asked to identify their favorite type of T.V. program. Their responses are given in Table A-21.

Table A-21

Favorite Type of T.V. Programs

Type of Program	Number	Per Cent
Drama	115	25.6
Comedy	69	15.3
Sports	<b>62</b> ·	13.8
Educational	50	11.1
Western	39	8.7
News, Weather	27	6.0
Musical	25	5.6
Variety	21	4.7
Quiz	15	3.3
No response	27	6.0
TOTAL	<del></del> 450	100.1
	T	100.1



Drama shows were most popular (25.6%) while quiz-panel type shows were least popular (3.3%). These choices were significantly related to sex and occupation. They were not related to marital status, income, education, generation, ethnicity, and age.

Sex was highly significantly related to favorite T.V. program as shown in Table A-22.

Table A-22

Favorite T.V. Program by Sex

Type of Program

Sex	Dra	ma	Com	Comedy		rts E	Educational		Western		Other		<u>Total</u>
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Male	<b>3</b> 5	16.7	29	13.9	57	27.3	23	11.0	21	10.0	44	21.1	209
Female	80	37.4	40	18.7	5	2.3	27	12.6	18	8.4	44	20.6	214
un		-			-		-		_				
TOTAL :	115	27.2	69	16.3	62	14.7	50	11.8	39	9.2	88	20.8	423

Over one-quarter (27.3%) of the men listed sports as their favorite program while only 2.3% of the women listed the same. The most popular choice for women was drama (37.4%) as compared to only 16.7% of the male respondents.

(P < .001)

Occupation and favorite T.V. program were related as shown in Table A-23.



Table A-23 Favorite T.V. Program by Occupation

### Type of Program

Occupation Educational			Other Western			Spo	Sports Drama			Con	Total		
	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	N	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 to 3	8	13.3	16	26.7	2	3.3	14	23.3	11	18.3	9	15.0	60
Hollingshead 4 & Farmers	15	14.6	22	21.4	10	9.7	24	23.3	15	14.6	17	16.5	103
Hollingshead 5 & 6	7	8.4	13	15.7	7	8.4	15	18.1	28	33.7	13	15.7	83
Hollingshead 7 & non- working	5	13.5	7	18.9	5	13.5	5	13.5	10	27.0	5	13.5	37
Housewives	15	10.7	30	21.4	15	10.7	4	2.9	51	36.4	25	17.9	140
											-		
TOTAL	50	11.8	88	20.8	39	9.2	6 <b>2</b>	14.7	115	27.2	69	16.3	423
					(P	- 00%	2)						

(P < .002)

The most popular choice for Hollingshead 1 to 3 respondents was the 'other' category (26.7%) which included programs such as quiz shows, musicals, variety and news. Respondents from Hollingshead 4 and Farmers chose sports (23.3%) as their most popular type of program while Hollingshead 5 and 6, Hollingshead 7 and non-working, and Housewives all had the greates proportion who chose drama as their favorite T.V. program (33.7%, 27.0% and 36.4%, respectively).



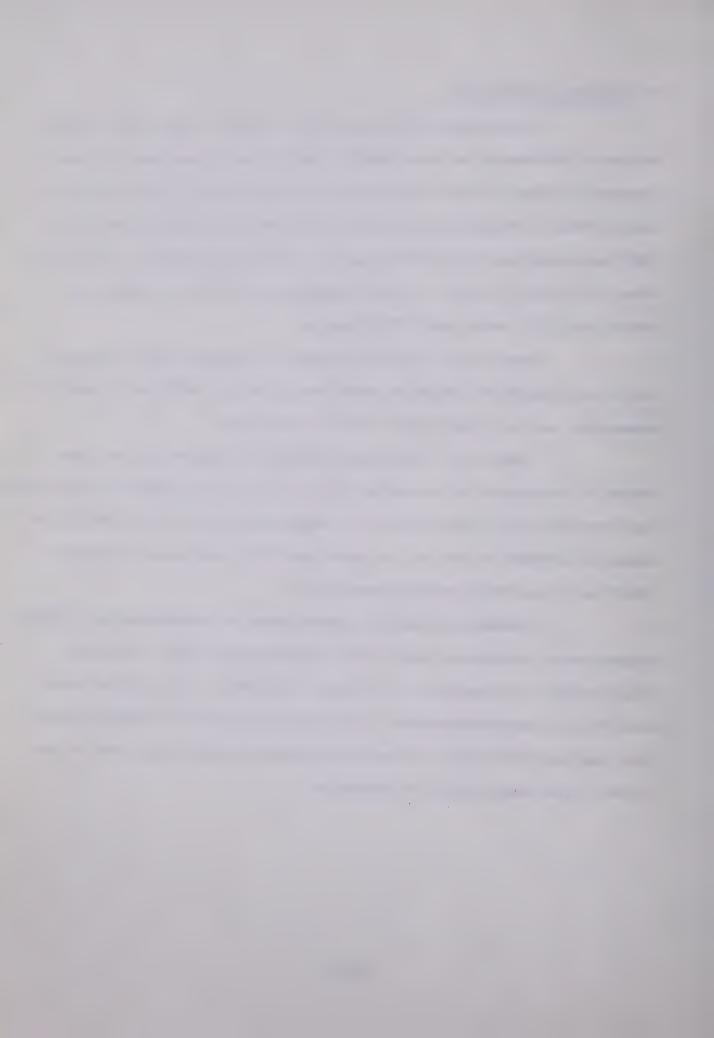
### II Sources of Information

Grande Prairie respondents were handed a card listing various sources of information and were asked to indicate which were the three most important to them. Almost three-quarters (73.3% or 330) of the respondents gave personal experience as one of their main sources of information; 62.4% (281) gave television; 51.1% (230) radio; 42.0% (189) newspapers; 26.0% (117) school; 19.1% (86) church; 10.7% (48) magazines; 10.2% (46) talking with people; 4.4% (20) books, and 0.7% (3) movies.

None of the three main sources of information were related to any of the independent variables except for television, which was related to generation, and radio, which was related to education.

There was a curvilinear relationship between T.V. as a main source of information and generation (P < .01). The first and fourth generation had fewer (52.3% or 34 and 49.2% or 30 respectively) who chose television as a source of information than did the second and third generation respondents (66.5% or 111 and 68.9% or 102, respectively).

Choosing the radio as a main source of information was inversely related to the educational level of the respondent (P<.03). Over half (57.7% or 122) of those with 0 - 9 years of education; 51.1% (67) of those with 10 or 11 years of education; 42.2% (35) of those with 12 years of education; and only 38.1% (16) of those with college education chose radio as one of their three main sources of information.



#### SUMMARY OF APPENDIX A

### I. Exposure to Media

The use of mass media was discussed in this Appendix. It was found that the majority of the sample subscribed to 1 or 2 newspapers. A significant portion (17.6%) of the sample either did not subscribe to any newspapers or did not answer the question.

Number of newspaper subscriptions was significantly related to sex, income, occupation and age. It was not related to marital status, education, ethnicity or generation. Females and respondents in the higher income brackets tended to subscribe to more newspapers than did males or lower income bracket respondents. The relationship between age and newspapers was direct while it was curvilinear between occupation and newspapers, with the lowest and highest occupational respondents tending to subscribe to more newspapers than the middle two occupational groups.

Over one-fifth of the sample subscribed to no magazines. The majority received from 1 to 3 on a regular basis. Number of magazines was significantly related to five of the eight independent variables. They were marital status, education, income, occupation and age. Married people tended to subscribe to more magazines than non-marrieds. The relationship between education and magazines was curvilinear with a tendency for respondents with 10 to 11 years and 12 years of education to have more subscriptions than respondents in the lowest and highest education categories.

There were positive relationships when number of magazine subscriptions was compared with income, occupation, and age.

The majority of the respondents spent from 30 minutes to 8 hours reading a week in both summer and winter, but a slightly larger proportion of respondents spent over 4 hours a week reading in winter than in summer.



The number of hours per week spent reading in summer was significantly related to ethnicity and age. Respondents from the U.K., the U.S.A., or the White Commonwealth tended to read more than people of different ethnic backgrounds, while there was a direct relationship between age and hours spent reading.

The number of hours per week spent reading in winter was significantly related to sex, ethnicity, and age. The data for ethnicity and age were similar to that in summer. It was also found that males tended to read more than females in winter.

The majority of the Grande Prairie respondents spent from 4 to 20 hours per week watching television. Time spent watching television was significantly related to sex, income, occupation and age.

Men and respondents with lower educations tended to watch

T. V. more than females and higher educated people. The relationship between

occupation and hours spent watching T. V. was curvilinear with the highest

and lowest occupational groups watching less T. V. than the middle two

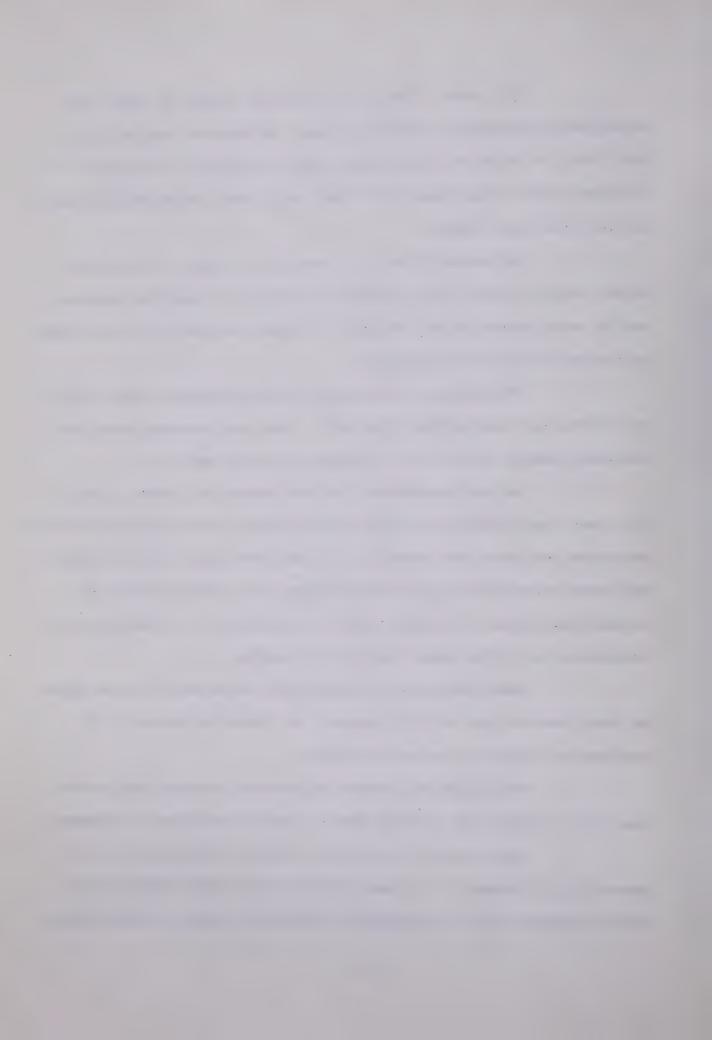
occupational groups. Housewives tended to watch more T. V. than the other

respondents as did the oldest people in the sample.

About one-quarter of the Grande Prairie sample listed drama as their favorite type of T. V. program. The choice of favorite T. V. programs was related to sex and occupation.

The biggest differences in sex were in sports (men preferring these programs) and in drama (women preferring this type of program).

Respondents in Hollingshead 5 and 6, Hollingshead 7 and non-working or Housewives were most likely to have chosen drama as their favorite program, while Hollingshead 4 respondents tended to prefer sports.



#### II. Sources of Information

Personal experience was chosen as one of the three main sources of information by almost three-quarters of the sample. It was not related to any of the independent variables.

Television was chosen by almost two-thirds of the sample and it was related to generation. There was a curvilinear pattern with the first and fourth generation respondents less likely to consider television as a main source of information than were the second and third generation respondents.

Over half of the sample chose radio as a main source of information and it was related inversely to education.

The remainder of the sources of information (newspapers, school, church, magazines, talking with people, and books) were all chosen by less than half of the sample and none of them were significantly related to any of the independent variables.



APPENDIX B



# APPENDIX B

# Grande Prairie

### RECREATION SCHEDULE

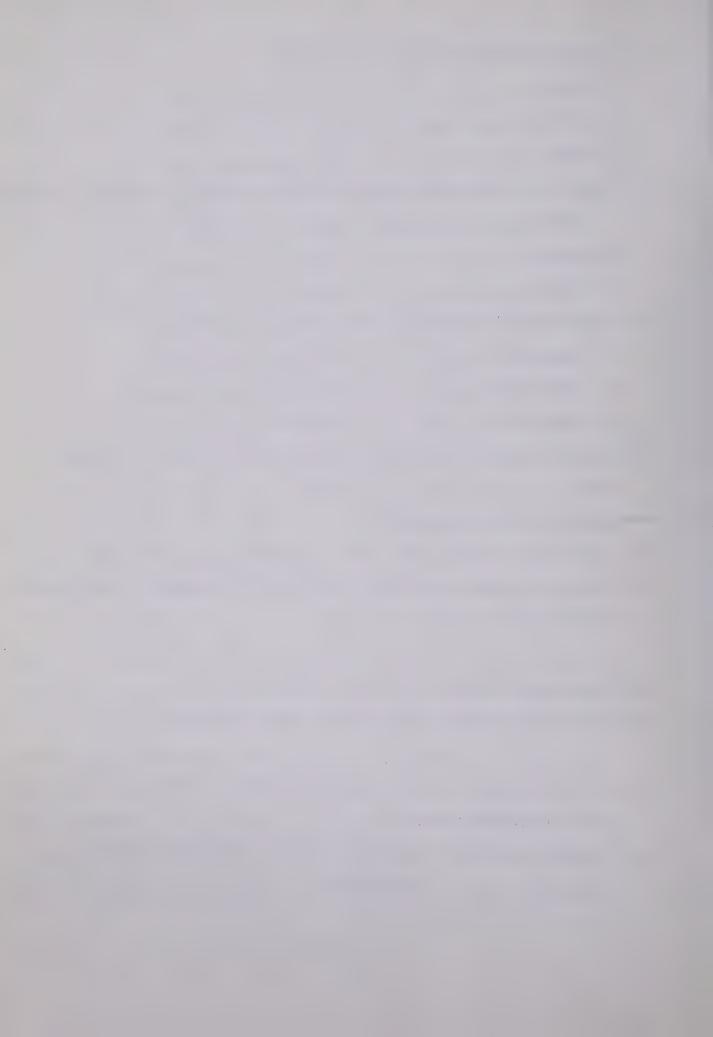
Date	No
Comm	nunity Respondent
	Interviewer
1.	Respondent's sex M or F. 2. How old are you?
3.	(a) Are you single, married, widowed, divorced or separated? (Circle One)
	(b) How old were you when first married?
4.	Where were you born? (City, Province, Country)
5.	Where was your father born? (City, Province, Country)
6.	Where was your mother born? (City, Province, Country)
	Where were your grandfathers born? (City, Province, Country)
7.	Paternal Grandfather
8.	Maternal Grandfather
9.	What was the last grade you completed in school?University?
10.	What additional training have you had?
	Type of Training Years Completed (list certificates, diplomas)
	(a) apprentice or practical
	(b) vocational
	(c) other
11.	How much formal schooling did your father have?
12.	How much formal schooling did your mother have?
13.	What was your father's job? (precise occupational title)
14.	When did you first come to the Grande Prairie area?



Why did you come here?
Have you lived here ever since?If not, how long have you lived in this area?
What other communities have you lived in and how long have you lived in each? (Record in sequence, starting with the present, and working backward.)
How many persons live in the household?
How many rooms are there in your house?
People to room ratio. (Fill in after completion of interview)
Including all regular sources, about how much would you say your total income (cash) came to in 1966? (including income from spouse)  AMOUNT \$
What kind of work do you do? (Not where you work, but what job you do)
Where do you work? How far is it from here? (Name of nearest town)
What other paying jobs do you have?
How many hours a week do you work at them?
Questions 25 - 27 are to be asked about each job the respondent reports:
Does this job last all year?
1 3



	(a) If not, what months are you	laid off?
	1. from	to
	2. from_	to
	3. from	to
26.	Roughly, how many hours a week	do you work at this job in Summer? in Winter?
	1. Summer	Winter
	2. Summer	Winter
	3. Summer	Winter
27.	What hours of the day do you wo	rk in Summer? in Winter?
	1. Summer fromto	Winter from to
	2. Summer fromto	Winter from to
	3. Summer fromto	Winter from to
28.	How much free time a week do yo	u usually have in Summer? in Winter?
	Summer	Winter
****	Mates Work (if R is married)	
29.	Is your mate working? NO YE	S Full-time?Part-time?
30.	What is your mate's occupation (Give specific description) - (not where he	
	works but what he does).	
31.	Where does your mate work? (name of nearest town)	
32.	What other paying jobs does your mate have? (specific)	
33.	Is he (she) often laid off at some time during the year?	
0.4		
34.		s he (she) normally work in Summer?
	in Winto	er?



FOR	THOSE REPORTING PRESENT OCCUPATION AS SMALL BUSINESS OWNER:		
35.	(a) What kind of business are you in and how much is it worth?		
	(b) How many years have you been in it?		
36.	How many employees do you have? Full-time Part-time		
QUES	TIONS FOR HOUSEWIVES:		
37.	About how many hours a day would you say you spend in house work?		
38.	About how many hours are there between the bed-time of children under 12		
	years of age and your bed-time during the school year?		
39.	What do you usually do during these hours?		
40.	Are your children all in school?		
	How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?		
	Total Work Hours: S Total Leisure Hours: S		
	W		
ASK	FOR ALL RESPONDENTS:		
41.	How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust		
	and can share confidences with?		
42.	How many live in this community?		
43.	How often do you see each of your three closest friends?		
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		



44. I am interested in knowing what people do in their leisure time, ie. not when sleeping, eating or working. Could you tell me which of these things you do during your free time? (Hand Respondent Card).

TTOT			Opene	Let I	Month	Would you like	If so, why
	OF	Alone Wit	h V	Vith	TOTAL	to participate	
ACTI	VITIES	Frie	nds Fa	amily	HOURS	more?	you?
		S W S	W S	S W	S W	<del>-</del>	. "
1.	Attend movies of watch T.V.	or					
2.	Attend sporting events	g 					
3.	Home improvement remodelling or gardening	nts,					
4.	Continuing educe (evening, corre						
5.	Community servi (youth leadersh civic groups, e	hip,					
6.	Go for pleasure drive	e					
7.	Drink beer in b	par					
8.	Go to a dance						
9.	Visit or hang around with fri	lends					
10.	Read books or m	nagazines					
11.	Church activiti (including serv						
12.	Play with child	iren					
13.	Individual athl (swimming, skii						
14.	Group athletics ball, curling)	(volley-					



15.	Listen to records		
16.	Card games, bridge,		
17.	Participate in cultural activities (arts & crafts, music, drama, etc.)		
18.	Sewing or knitting		
19.	Attend cultural activities (plays, concerts, etc.)		
20.	Clubs & Associations, (Legion, Kinsmen, Masons, etc.)		
21.	Political Activities		
22.	Other		·
23.	Other		
TOTA	ALS:	WINTER	SUMMER
Time	Spent Alone		
Time	Spent With Friends		
Time	Spent With Family		
TOTAL	TIME		



45.	Of all these activities which do y	ou find most satisfying in Summer?
	In Winter: (Rank these)	
	SUMMER	WINTER
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
	3.	
Ask	for <u>each</u> activity:	
46.	Are you active in an organization	or club that is related to this
	activity?	
	SUMMER	WINTER
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
	3.	3.
47.	What problems have you experienced	in participating in each of these
	activities?	
	SUMMER	WINTER
	1.	1.
	2.	2.
	3.	3



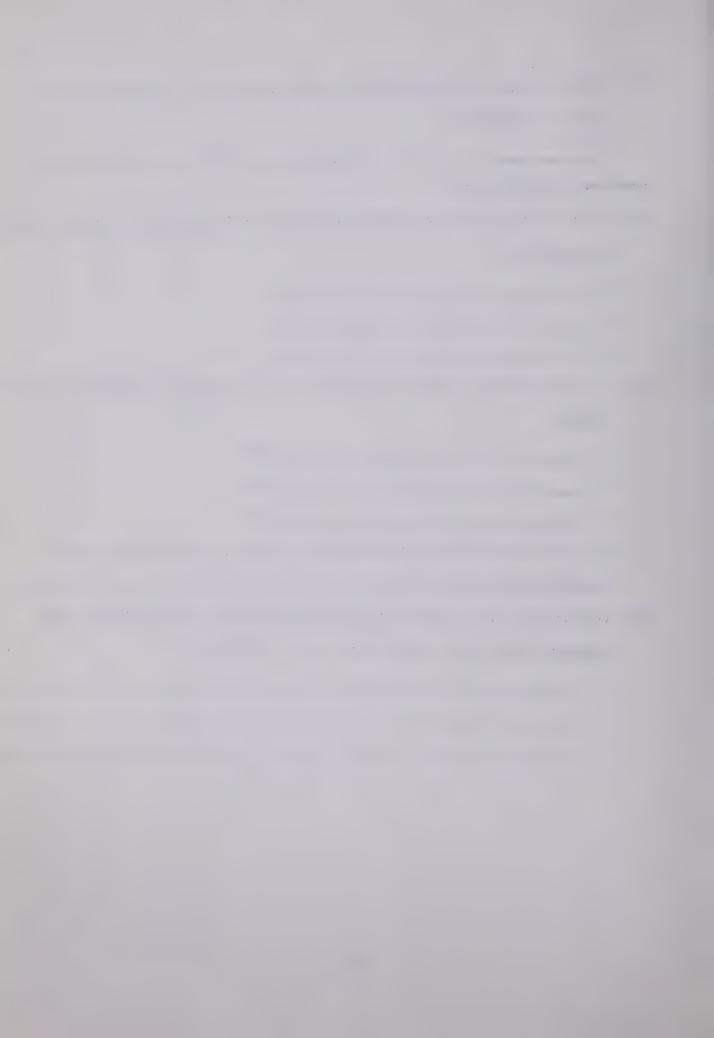
## RESPONDENT'S DESIRED ACTIVITIES

What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?

10.	9.	7.	6.	5.	4.	ω •	2.	LIST OF ACTIVITIES
								Would you like to do this activity alone?
								Would you like to do this activity with family or friends?
								Structure vs. Non Structure Would you like to do it with a group? a In a group with b In an informal elected leaders group whenever and scheduled you felt like meetings? it?
								Why haven't you been able to do this activity?



49.	Which of these	e activities would you most	: like to try? (Rank	these in
	order of prefe	erence)		
	1	2	3	
Ques	stions regarding			
50.	Do you read an	ny b <b>ooks or magazines rela</b> t	ed to this activity?	(Record names
	if possible)			
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
51.	(a) Have you	ever tried to organize a g	roup of people inter	ested in this a
	tivity?			
	1.		ETC.	
	2.		ETC.	`
	3.		ETC.	
	(b) Is there	a Recreation Department in	this city which mig	ht help in
	organizing suc	h activities?		
52.		ally need in order to part:		
	equipment, mor	e time, facilities, etc	be specific)	
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			



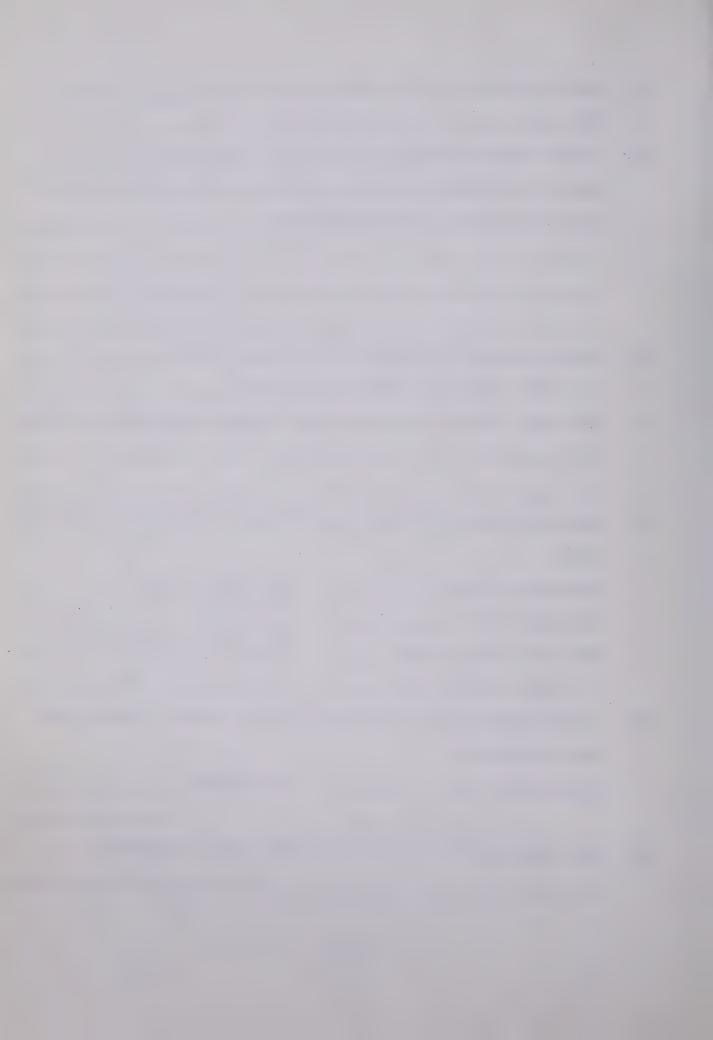
## TIME SPENT IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

Questions b - h are asked for each organization

í							·	
		Why so?		S	W	S W	S	
		future?	(			answer)		
	much?	in the	last year?	activities?		numerical		
	so how	less active	assume	club		month? (give	formed?	to?
	dues: if	active or	did you	month in	a month?	there per	duties per-	you belong
Private?	annual	be more	club duties	you spend a	attended	meetings are	regular	or clubs do
) rubitc	there	expect to	special	e) now many 1)	meetings	regular	held and	anizations
- [	7	7011	Hora many	How many		Hora many	つかか こうち	What ore



54.	Would you like to join any organizati	ons or clubs? If yes,
	which ones?	
55.	Are there any other official position	as you have ever held in the com-
	munity, on the School Board, Church E	Executive, other organizations? If
	yes, what positions, in what organiza	tions?
56.	Are you a member of a church or do yo	ou attend church?
	If so, what church do you belong to o	or attend?
57.	What church offices do you have, or w	hat regular church duties do you per-
	form?	
58.	About how often do you attend church	services? (Check one answer in each
	column)	
	more than once a week	Every time there is a service, etc.
	about once a week	Less than every time there is
	about 2 or 3 times a month	a service
,	1 - 4 times a year	never other
59.	How many hours do you spend a month i	n church affairs? (Include time
	spent in services)	
	During Summer	During Winter
60.	What special church projects did you	participate in last year?



61.	Do you expect to be more active or	less active in the future?
	Why so?	
62.	Below you will find a list of leis	ure time activities; please rank these
	pastimes.(Hand R Card here)	
	Which do you like best? (number a	s <u>1</u> )
	Which do you like next to the best	? (number as <u>2</u> )
	Which do you like least? (number a	s <u>4</u> )
	Which do you like next to the leas	t? (number as <u>3</u> )
	FEMALE	MALE
Rank	<b>C:</b>	Rank:
	_Putter in kitchen or putter in garden.	Tinker with car or hunt or fish.
	_Go to parties or visit with friends.	Go to parties or chat with friends.
	Watch T. V. or read.	Watch T. V. or read
	Play in musical group or participate in amateur theatre.	Play in musical group or participate in amateur drama.
	Oil/Water paint or ceramics.	Oil/Water paint or ceramics.
	Swimming/golf or badminton/ volleyball.	Hockey/baseball or swimming/
63.	What leisure time opportunities as	re there in this area for people in
	your age group that you know of?	
64.	Do you regard these as adequate for	or the area? If NO, ask: What do you
	think is needed?	
65.	Do you feel that recreation facil	ities are run in a fair manner so every
	one has an equal chance to use th	em? If NO - In what way is it not?



	(Record complete details) Public:
	Private:
66.	Is there anything about the way your recreational facilities are run that prevents you using them as much as you would like? (If so, record complete details) Public:
	Private:
67:	Do you think that there are adequate recreation opportunities for young people (8 - 25 years), in this area: If not, in what way is it not? (in detail)
68.	(a) What new opportunities or facilities are needed for youth? (Ages 8 - 25)
	(b) What new opportunities or facilities are needed for senior citizens?
	(c) What new opportunities or facilities are needed for young married couples?
	(d) What new opportunities or facilities are needed for Indians and Metis?
69.	At the end of the work day, how tired are you?  (a) completely exhausted, can't do anything much  (b) tired, but able to work around the house or go out and enjoy myself
	in the second of



	(c) hardly tired at all
	(d) other (specify)
70.	(a) Would you say:
	(1) you get more satisfaction from your work,or
	(2) from the things you do when you are not working
	(b) Why?
	(c) If 2: What things?
71.	If you had a choice, would you work:
	(a) longer hours for more money
	(b) the same hours for the same money, or
	(c) shorter hours for less money
	Why?
72.	Do you subscribe to any newspapers?
	If yes, which ones?
73.	Do you subscribe to any magazines?
	If yes, which ones? (If it is an uncommon publication indicate type:
	religious, farm, ethnic, women's etc.)
74.	Do you own a T. V. set? (If not, ask for radio)
75.	How many hours a week would you say you watch T.V.? In Winter?
	In Summer?
76.	If you (had) have ready access to a T. V. set, and had the time, which
	programs would you like to watch?
77.	About how many hours a week do you spend reading the paper or magazines?
	In Summer? In Winter?

78.	What are your favorite radio programs?
We a	re interested in how convenient it is for people to vote around here at
elec	tion time. Do you remember, did you vote in the
	Yes No Don't Remember Not Eligible
79.	1967 Provincial Election?
80.	1965 Federal Election?
81.	Last local election? (October, 1966)
82.	Most of the time, how closely do you follow Provincial politics? ( in
	the news)
	Very closely Fairly closely Not too closely
	Not at all N. R
83.	How would you describe the general condition of your health during the
	last three years? Excellent
	Good
	Fair
	Poor
	Very Poor
84.	Do you now have health problems or handicaps which interfere with any
	recreational activities you would like to engage in?
	yes, have health problems or handicaps which do interfere
	yes, have health problems, but they do not interfere
	no, no health problems.
	If yes, what are they?



85.	How ma	any children do you ha	.ve?		
	sex	age	sex	age	-
	sex	age	sex	age	-
	sex	age	sex	age	
	sex	age	sex	age	
86.	Think	of the things that ar	e most important to y	ou. Which three th	ings
	on thi	is card are the most i	mportant to you in th	ne long run? (Hand R	• •
	Card)				
87.	to you Would	making money and buy doing things for oth keeping fit and heal politics and communi religious activities being liked and resp being highly skilled being a just and hon family ties and relabeing independent and had to decide, which you say that recreating the communities?	er people thy ty affairs ected by others in what I do est person tionships d one's own boss one of these three i	Grande Prairie area	
88.	Why so	9.			
89.	Do you	or other members of	your family have trou	ble finding transpo	rta-
	tion t	o existing recreation	al facilities?		
90.	If new	facilities are built	in area, do you thin	k they ought to be	more
	or les	s centralized than ex	isting facilities are	?	
91.	Why so	?			



92.	What kinds of recreation do you engage in outside of this area (i.e.				
	beyond neighbouring communities)?	Where do you engage in	n them and		
	during what part of the year (summer or winter)?				
	ACTIVITY	AREA	SEASON OF YEAR		
93.	Would you say that there is a great	ater need in the Grande	Prairie area		
	for more <u>organized</u> recreational activities - like bowling or curling				
	tournaments or 1ttle league baseba	all - or for unorganized	d activities -		
	like picnics or family recreation which the family plans for itself?				
	CHECK ONE.				
	Organized	Unorganized			
94.	Why?				
95.	What age group of people in the G	rande Prairie area do yo	ou think most		
	urgently needs to have more recre	ation facilities or prog	grams available		
	to them?				
96.	Why?				
97.	What kinds of facilities or progra	ams do you think they n	eed?		
98.	Who would you say ought to take the	he lead in developing t	hese new facili-		
	ties or programs? (If government	- Federal, Provincial o	r Municipal)		
99.	Why?				
100.	If more recreation leadership is	needed - people to coac	h hockey and		
	baseball teams, sponsor teen club	s, and teenage dances -	give instruc-		
	tion in crafts, music, dance and	drama, etc do you th	ink these		



	people should be volunteers from the community or furnished by the go				
	ernment?				
101.	(If Government	) Federal Provincial or Municipal			
102.	Why? (Regarding Community or Government)				
103.		) If it were becoming more difficult to recruit volunteers			
	in the community, would you have any suggestions how to get more people				
	to volunteer?				
104.	Would you be w	illing to serve as a volunteer worker in community projects			
	if asked?				
105.	How much time	per month would you be willing to give to projects in			
	which you are interested?				
	Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people				
	disagree with.	How do you feel about each one?			
	YES NO				
106.		Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today, and let tomorrow take care of itself.			
107.		In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.			
108.	It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with t way things look for the future.				
109.	These days a person doesn't really know whom he can coun upon.				
110.		There's little use in writing to government officials, because they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.			
111.	If you had you	r choice, would you most like to be:			
	successful	independent or, well liked			



112. (a) Would you say that it is all right for a man to take of			tht for a man to take off from work	
	now and then if there is something else he would rather do?			
	YES	NO		
		ou feel about this?		
	very strongly?	fairly st	rongly?	
			trongly?	
113.	(b) Would you sa	y that most people s	pend too much time working and not	
	enough time enjoying life? YESNO			
	How strongly do you feel about this?			
	very strongly	fairly st	rong1y	
		not too s	trongly	
114.	(c) If you had a	(c) If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that		
	time and getting	paid extra, would yo	u take the vacation?	
	YES	NO		
	How strongly do yo	ou feel about this?		
	very strongly	fairly st	rongly	
	not too strongly			
115.	Here is a list of the various ways people find out about things. Which			
	would you say are the three most important to you? (try to avoid defining			
	"things". If pressed, say politics, important events.)			
	(Hand R. Card)			
	Radio	Church_	Personal experience	
	T.V.	School_	_ Talking with peopleyou know	
	Books	Newspapers	Others	
	Movies	Magazines		
116.	(a) Are you able	to visit a library?_		



	(b) If not: Why?		
117.	(a) Do you find the selection of books adequate?		
	(b) If not: Why?		
118.			
119.			
	(b) If not: Would you do so if qualified teachers were available?		
120.			
	ture, etc. private or through a school)		
121.	(If not) Would you do so if qualified teachers were available?		
122. Are there any activities you now participate in which charge			
	(swimming, curling, etc.)		
123.	(If so) What activities and how much do they cost?		
124.	Would you say the fees charged are fair?		
	(If not) Why?		
126.	Are there any activities you would like to participate in, which you do		
	not participate in because of the fees charged?		
127.	(If so) What activities and how much are the fees for each?		
NOTE:	Ask respondent item 21 here.		
	(21. Including all regular sources, about how much would you say your		
	total income (cash) came to in 1966? (including income from spouse)		
	AMOUNT \$ Insert answer on page 2.)		



128.	Do you have anyone besides your wife (husband) and children living with				
	you at the present time? (Do not include hired help)				
	RELATIONSHIP AGE RELATIONSHIP AGE				
129.	Thinking of the summer, what outdoor activity do you like? (Use card				
	with activities listed).				
	best?second?				
	third?				
130.	Do you participate in each of these activities as often as you would				
	like? (Use card with activities listed)				
	best?second?				
	third?				
131.	If NO - why not?				
	best?				
	second?				
	third?				
132.	Is there any summer outdoor activity in which you would like to engage,				
	but do not for some reason?				
133.	If YES, What activity?				
	If NO, Why don't you?				
	Did you (and your family) take a vacation (lasting more than 3 days)				
	AWAY FROM HOME during the past 12 months?				
136.	If YES, - when did you take it? Month				
	Where did you go?				
	About how many miles did you travel altogether?				



139.	Did you go by private automobile or some other way?			
	If other (s) - list			
140.	How many days were you away?			
141.	How many people were in your party?			
142.	How many days were spent visiting friends or relatives?			
143.	(For SUMMER VACATION - more than a week-end (extended also) type trip.) Looking at the list, which of those activities did you or members of your family take part in during your vacation trip?			
A The Control of Contr	ACTIVITY	Which activitie you take part ing your vacati	in dur-	different days
1.	Camping			
2.	Fishing			
3.	Hunting			
4.	Bicycling			
5.	Horseback riding			
6.	Driving for pleasure			
7.	Canoeing			
8.	Sailing			
9.	Other: boating			
10.	Swimming			
11.	Water skiing			
12.	Playing outdoor games or sports			
13.	Mountain climbing			
14.	Hiking			



15.	Nature Walks, etc.
16.	Picnics
17.	Walking for pleasure
18.	Sightseeing
19.	Attending outdoor sports events
20.	Attending outdoor concerts, etc.
21.	Reading
22.	Cards
23.	Sunbathing
24.	Relaxing
25.	Other
144.	Did you (and your family) take a weekend or extended week-end trip
	during June, July, August, or September of last year?
	If YES - How many?
145.	Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these?
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
146.	
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
147.	About how many miles did you travel altogether?
	(a)
	(b)



	(c)	
148.	Did	you go by private automobile or some other way? (enter means used)
	(a)	
149.		many days were you away on your trip?
	(a)	
150.	How 1	many people were in your party?
	(a)	
	(b)	
	(c)	



151. Looking at the list, which of these activities did you take part in during your weekend or extended weekend trip? (During June, July, August and September)

ACT	IVITY	Which activities did you take part in during your vacation trip?	On how many different days did you?
1.	Camping		
2.	Fishing		
3.	Hunting		
4.	Bicycling		
5.	Horseback riding		
6.	Driving for pleasure		
7.	Canoeing		
8.	Sailing		
9.	Other: boating		
10.	Swimming		
11.	Water skiing		
12.	Playing outdoor games or sports		
13.	Mountain climbing		
14.	Hiking		
15.	Nature walks, etc.		
16.	Picnics		
17.	Walking for pleasure		
18.	Sightseeing		
19.	Attending outdoor sports events		



20.	Attending outdoor concerts, etc.		
21.	Reading		
22.	Cards		
23.	Sunbathing		
24.	Relaxing		
25.	Other		
152.	. Looking at the list of ov	vernight fac	ilities, check those which you:
		Have used in the past 12 months	How many diff- Would consider erent times have using on future you used? trips?
1.	Hotel or Lodge		
2.	Mote1		
3.	Trailer Park		
4.	Public campground with trailer facilities.		
5.	Developed campground (with stoves, washrooms)		
6.	Public campground underdeveloped		
7.	Primitive areas		
8.	Other		



153. If you were planning to use a public campground during the next year, which facilities would you consider?

	NEC ES SARY PR EF ERABL E	
1.	Trailer space	
2.	Wood stove	
3.	Running water (piped)	
4.	Outhouse	
5.	Washroom with running water	
6.	Picnic table	
7.	Swimming facilities	
8.	Boating facilities - canoeing - sailing - outboard motor - water skiing	
9.	Nearby stores	-
10.	Fishing nearby	or and a second
11.	Hunting in area	
12.	Other	

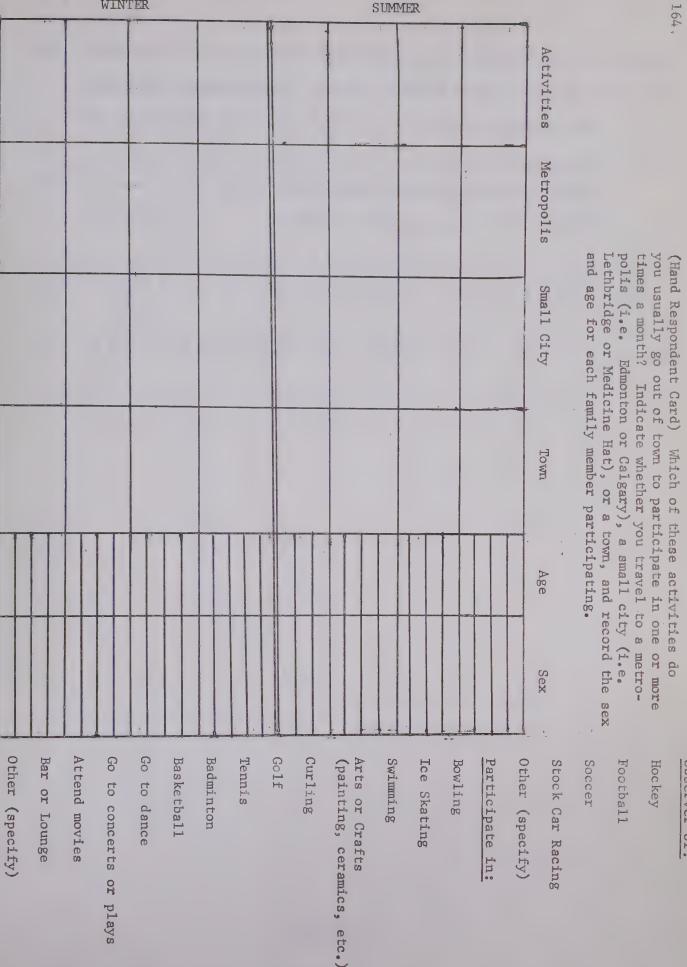


154.	Did you (and your family) take a trip (full week-end or longer) during
	the WINTER MONTHS of last year?
155.	If YES - How many?
	Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these?
	(á)
	(b)
	(c)
157.	What was the major purpose of your trip?
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
158.	About how many miles did you travel altogether?
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
159.	Did you go by private automobile or some other way? (enter means used)
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
160.	How many days were you away on your trip?
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)
161.	How many people were in your party?
	(a)
	(b)
	(c)

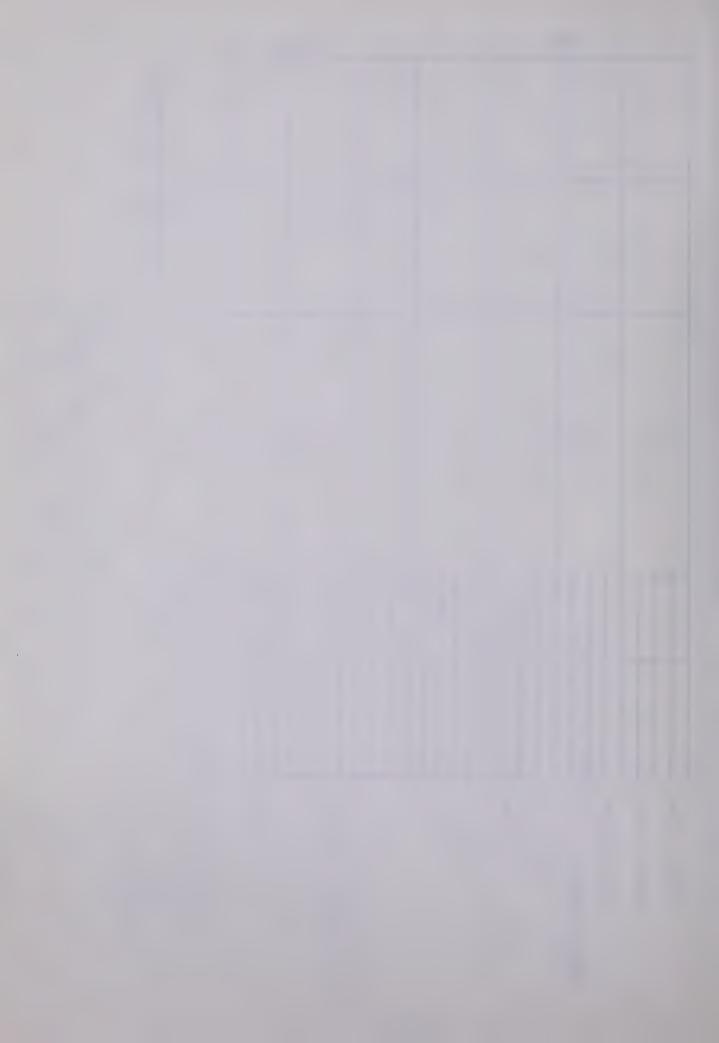


during your trip?	f WINTER activities, v	which ones did you	take part i
ACTIVITIES	Which activities did you take part in during the trip?		Public or Private
1. Skiing			
2. Curling			
3. Skating			
4. Tobogganing			
5. Motor tobogganing			
6. Ice hockey			
	а	lan to purchase within ext two years?	If so, when?
1. Boat without mechanical power			
<ol> <li>Motor-powered boat not suitable for water skiin</li> </ol>	18		
3. Motor-powered boat suita for water skiing	ble		
4. Tent large enough to stand in			
5. Tent camper			
6. Vacation trailer or camper			
7. Motor toboggan			
8. Full ski equipment			
9. Golf clubs			





WINTER



165.	Would you prefer recreation facilities to be integrated at one location
	(containing swimming pool, library, arts and crafts, gym, etc.) or would
	you prefer that recreation facilities be dispersed around town?
166.	If centralized: Where should this integrated unit be located?
	down town on edge of city other (specify)
167.	Is there a lack of family recreational opportunities in Grand Prairie?
168.	If Yes: What kinds of programs or opportunities do you wish were avail-
	able?



## EVALUATION

Date of Interview	Location
Place: (kitchen, b	
(kitchen, b	earn, etc.)
Did the respondent have any	trouble understanding you or vice versa?
How good was rapport?	
	e respondent to participate in the interview?
beginning	middleend
	this person and get more information?
What kinds of interruptions	occurred, and how long did they last?
Was the spouse present?	Did he (she) influence R?
	escribe the interview, in general terms?



APPENDIX C



## APPENDIX C

## HIGH SCHOOL RECREATION SCHEDULE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out as much information as possible regarding the recreation interests and needs of high schoolage youth. Research is being carried on in several communities under the direction of the Research Branch of the Alberta Department of Youth. This information will be used in the planning and development of new recreation programs and facilities. Information contained in this questionnaire is confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

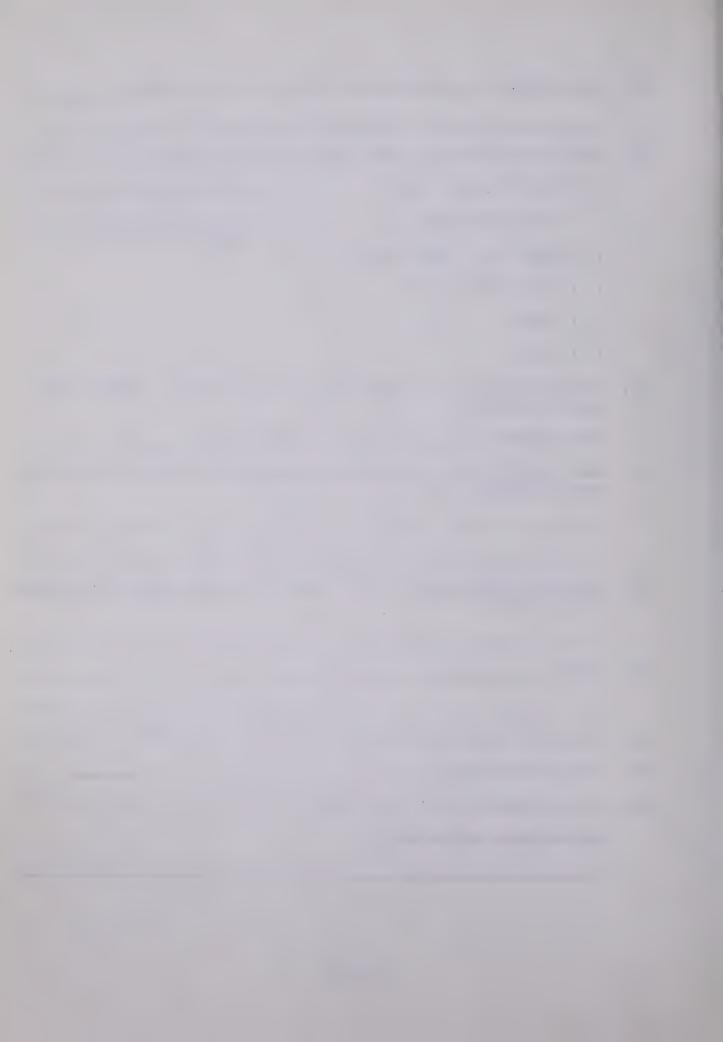
1.	Address			
2.	City or Community			
3.	How long have you lived ther			
4.	What other towns in Alberta	have you lived	in?	
	(a)(b)		(c)	
5.	How many years have you live	d in each area?		
	(a)(b)		(c)	
6.	School_			
7.	Sex M	F (1	Please circle one)	
8.	Age			
9.	(a) Grade in School (Check or	ne) 10, 11	1, 1st year 12 2nd year 12	_·
	(b) Program (Check one) Matri	iculation,	Vocational, General	
	(c) (If Vocational) - Specify	what field		
10.	Where were you born?			
	City or Village	Province	Country	
.1.	Where was your father born?			
	City or Village	Province	Country	



12.	Where was your mother born?
	City or Village Province Country
13.	How many years of formal schooling did your parents complete?
	Father Mother Mother
14.	What is your father's or male guardian's job now or when he was last
	employed? (precise occupational title)
15.	Did you have a job last summer?
16.	(If so) What did you do?
17.	How many hours a week did you work?
18.	What hours did you work? From to
19.	How many months did the job last?
20.	If you did not have a job during the summer, what did you do?
21.	Are you currently holding a part-time job?
22.	(If so) What-do you do?
23.	How many hours a week do you work?
24.	During what hours of the day do you work? on week-days only
	on week-ends only
25.	Roughly, how many hours each evening do you spend studying?
26.	How many hours on a week-end?
27.	What church do you belong to or attend?
28.	What church related groups (ie. Teen Club) do you belong to?
29.	How many times a month does this group meet?



About how often d	lo you attend church?	(Check one answer in each column
( ) more than on	ce a week	) every time there is a service
( ) about once a	week	) less than every time there is
( ) about 2 or 3	times a month	a service
( ) 2 or 3 times	a year	
( ) never		
( ) other		
How many hours do spent in service)	you spend a month in	church affairs? (Include time
During Summer	ch projects did you p	uring Winterarticipate in last year? (service
What special churprojects, camps,	ch projects did you p	articipate in last year? (service
What special churprojects, camps,	ch projects did you p	
What special churprojects, camps,  Regarding church	ch projects did you p	articipate in last year? (service
What special churprojects, camps,  Regarding church in the future?  Why so?	ch projects did you petc.)	articipate in last year? (service
What special churprojects, camps,  Regarding church in the future?  Why so?	ch projects did you petc.)  affairs, do you expective this is a pretty good	articipate in last year? (service)
What special churs projects, camps,  Regarding church in the future?  Why so?  Do you feel that it why so or why not?	ch projects did you petc.)  affairs, do you expecthis is a pretty good?	articipate in last year? (service t to be more active or less active area for teenagers to live in?



39.	How many of	them attend	your school?	,			
40.	About how often do you see each of your three closest friends? (Check one box for each friend)						
Friends	Daily	Weekends Only	5 days	1 or 2 times/ week	1 or 2 times/ month	Less than once a month	
I			The second second	west	MIDEL CEL	a montan	
II							
III							
41. I	What kinds o	of things do	you do with	each of the	n?		
II							
III							
42.	If you had (	(have) access	to a T.V. s	et, and had	the time, w	hich programs	
		ke to watch?					
43.	Would you say that recreation facilities in this area are too widely scattered among various communities or too concentrated in a few communities?						
	(Check one) Why so?	( ) too	widely scat			cated	
44。	Which would	you say is th	ne more impor	tant to you	personally	organized	
	recreational activities, like bowling or curling tournaments, league						
	baseball, school or community sponsored and supervised dances and parties						
	or informal get-togethers in which there are no special plans or arrange-						
	ments? (Ple	ase check one	2)				

1xxxiv



	( ) organized activities ( ) informal activities
	Why?
45.	What is your most common means of transportation to recreation facilities?
	In Winter
	In Summer
46.	How often do you have trouble finding transportation to recreation faci- lities?
	In Winter Never In Summer Never
	1-3 times a month 1-3 times a month
	4 or more times  per month  per month  per month
47.	About how often do you have use of a car?
	Never
	1 - 3 times per month
	4 - 10 times per month
	ll or more times per month, including always.
48.	We are interested in knowing what you do when you are not attending school or working. This would include after school sports and club activities, but NOT activities during school hours (i.e. physical education, etc.)
	Enter the appropriate NUMBER OF TIMES PER MONTH you participate in each of

the following activities. Make sure you indicate whether you do this

activity in summer or winter.





24.	Painting, sketching or ceramics
25.	Drama
26.	Musical Instrument or Vocal
27.	Sewing & Needlework
28.	Cooking
29.	Cards, bridge, etc.
30.	Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant
31.	Drinking
32.	Go to dances or parties (hours not time)
33.	Visit with friends
34.	Take holiday trips out of town
35.	Drive to nearby town or city
36.	Go for pleasure drive
37.	Read books (no. read per month)
38.	Listen to Records (No. of hours per month)
39.	Watch T.V. (No. of programs per month)
40.	Collecting stamps & other collecting hobbies
41.	Attend sporting events
42.	Attend movies
43.	Work on cars
44.	Other (specify)
45.	Other (specify)



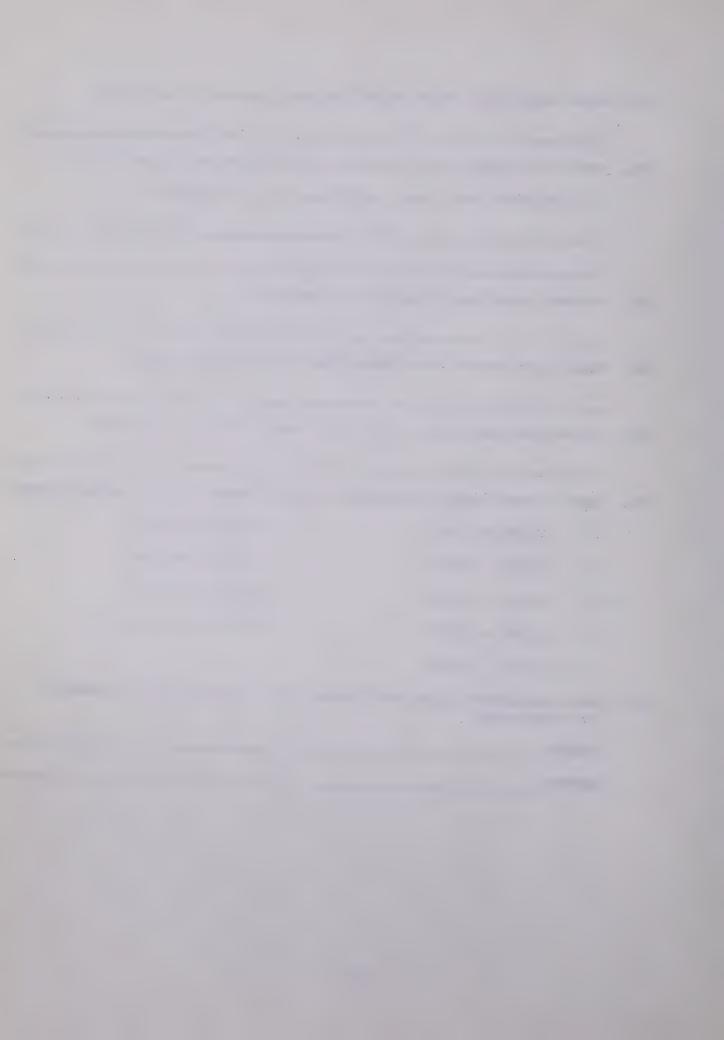
49.	Of all these activities, whi	ich of these do you enjoy the most in Su	mmer			
	In Winter? (Starting with t	the most preferred activity, list in ord	er o			
	preference.)					
	SUMMER	WINTER				
	1.	1.				
	2.	2.				
	3.					
50.	Are you active in an organization or club that is related to each of					
	these activities? If so, in	dicate the club related to each activity	У			
	listed in Item 49 in which y	ou are active.	. 1			
	SUMMER	WINTER				
	1.	1.				
	2.	2.				
	3.	3.				
51.	About how many times a month	do you go on dates?				
			·····			
52.	Do you usually date the same	person (going steady) or date different	t			
	persons?					
53.	Do you feel that recreation	facilities in this area are run in a fai	ir			
	manner so everyone has an eq	ual chance to use them?				
	(If not, why not:)					
54.	What recreation facilities do	o you use which charge fees?				
	List:					



55.	Do you consider any of these fees unfair?
	(If so, which ones?)
56.	What kinds of things would you <u>like</u> to do in your free time that you have not been able to do? (List these at the left and fill out the boxes to their right.)
	Would you like to do it with a group?  a. In a group with b. In an informal you been elected leaders group whenever able to do and scheduled you felt like this activity? meetings? (Yes it? (Yes or No) or No)
SUMM	<u>ER</u>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
WINT	<u>ER</u>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	



57.	7. Which three of all these activities would yo	u most like to try?
	12	3
58.		
	(i.e. equipment, more time, facilities, etc.	
	1	
	2	
59.		
60.	0. What do you expect to be doing after you lea	ve high school?
61.	1. If you had your choice, what kind of work wo	uld you <u>like</u> to do?
62.	2. What is your family's approximate yearly inc	ome? (Check income category)
	( ) \$3,000 or less ( ) \$7	,001 - \$8,500
	( ) \$3,001 - \$4,000 ( ) \$8	,501 -\$10,000
	( ) \$4,001 - \$5,000 ( ) \$10	,001 -\$13,000
	( ) \$5,001 - \$6,000 ( ) \$13	,001 - or above
	( ) \$6,001 - \$7,000	
63.	What recreational opportunities are there in your age group?	this area for people in
	SUMMER?	
	WINTER?	



67.	666	65	64	
What clubs or organizations do you belong to which are neither related to school nor church? (for example: Scouts, 4-H, etc.)	What intra-mural sports have you participated in?	What inter-school sports do you participate in?	What school-related clubs or organizations do you belong to? (For example: Science Club, Student Council, Debating Club, Booster Club, etc.)	
1. 2. 3.	2 1	4 3 2 1	List:	
				How many times each month do you attend meetings or events?
				How many hours each month do you spend in these club activities?



68.	What official p	ositions do you	hold (have you	held) in these	clubs or
	organizations?	(For example, Pr	esident, Secr	retary, etc.)	
	List:	Office		Club	
	Section 1. Section 1.				
69.	Have you ever s	eriously consider	ed or are you	presently cons	idering
	dropping out of	school?			
70.	Have any of you	r friends dropped	out of schoo	1?	
71.	If you had your	choice, would yo	u most like t	o be:	
	( ) successfu	1 ( ) indepe	ndent (	) well-liked	
72.	(a) Would you now and then if	say that it is al there is somethi	l right for a	man to take of uld rather do?	f from work  ( ) Yes ( ) No
		you feel about tongly ( ) fairly		) not too stro	
73.	enough time enjoy How strongly do	say that most peoplying life? ( ) you feel about the	Yes ( )	No	
		ngly ( ) fairly			
74.	(c) If you had that time and go	a choice of taking paid extra	ng a paid vac , would you t	ation or working ake the vacation	g during n? ( ) Yes ( ) No
		you feel about that you feel about the gly ( ) fairly		) not too stro	



Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people disagree with.

# How do you feel about each one?

	YE	<u>es</u>	NO	
75.	to-designated	- Charachterist	***************************************	Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.
76.				In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.
77.	***************************************			It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.
78.				There's little use in writing to government officials because they aren't interested really in the problems of the average man.
79.	-			These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon.
80.	How do you	fee1	about s	tudents who drop out of school?
	Bancolimiconomical designation and management and payment and an arrival and a second a second and a second a			



APPENDIX D



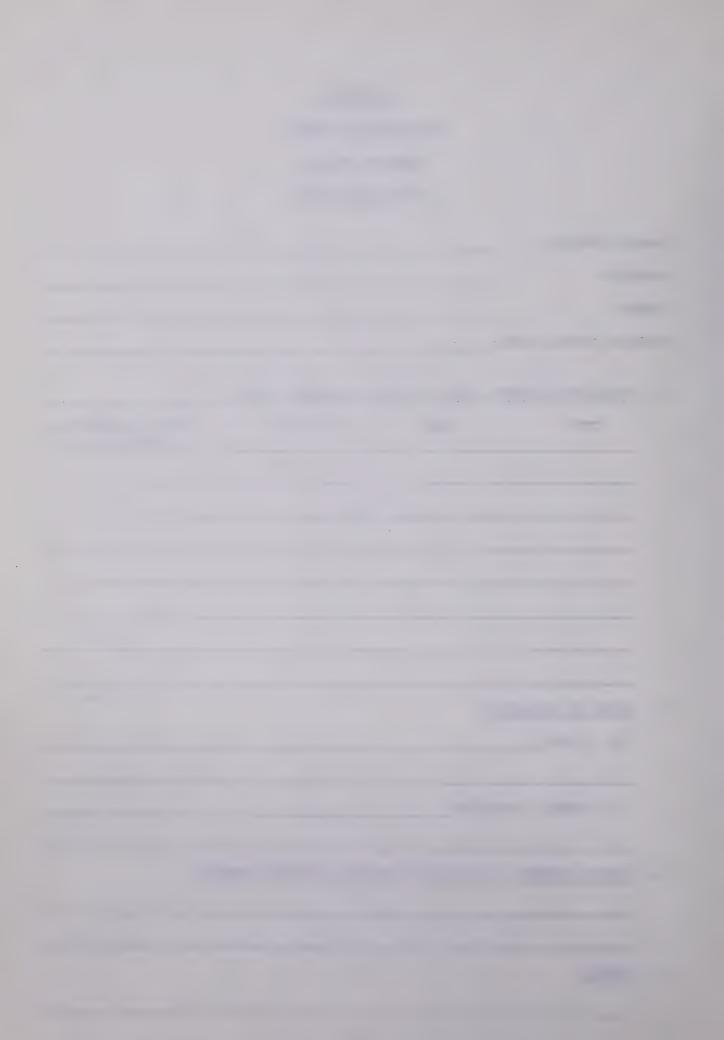
#### APPENDIX D

# Department of Youth

# Research Branch

# RECREATION SURVEY

NAME	e of outlet:			
ADDR	RESS:			
PHON	NE:			
MANA	AGER AND/OR OWN	ER:		
	milan mana ha	OMA DOOLA DIN	7. DT 114.0511110.0 1980. \	
1.			KS, BLEACHERS, ETC.)	
	TYPE	SIZE	CAPACITY	OTHER INFORMATION (equipment, etc.)
2.	HOURS OF OPERA	TION		
-•	a) SEASON			
	G, J D La 10 C II.			
	b) GENERAL C	PERATION		
	b) ominer			
3.	DECEMP CHANGES	TN HOIRS OF OP	ERATION FOR THIS PRO	GRAM
٠,	KEGENI GILANGE	THE TROUBLE OF THE		
	D POINT OF			
4.	RESULT			



TARGET GROUP	MEMBERSH	ITP	USER	RENTAL	ENTRANCE	E ADMISSI
PROGRAM						
NAME/TYPE	AGE GROUP	PROGRAM TYPE	FREQUENCY	AV ERAGE ATTENDANCE		ICIPANTS
			PER YEAR		MALE F	EMALE TO



WI MITWIT TITLOTAL	TAGE OF YOUR CAPACITY DO YOU OPERATE:
	RIODS DURING SLACK PERIODS
	BE RENTED? YES NO
	RENTAL?
STAFF	
NUMBER	FUNCTION SALARY RANGE (INSTRUCTOR, COACH, ETC.) (LEADERSHIP ONLY)
	REQUIRED FOR LEADERSHIP STAFF (EXPERIENCE, TRAINING, A
IATION)	
IATION)	REQUIRED FOR LEADERSHIP STAFF (EXPERIENCE, TRAINING, A
IATION)	
IATION) IN-SERVICE TRAI	



APPENDIX E



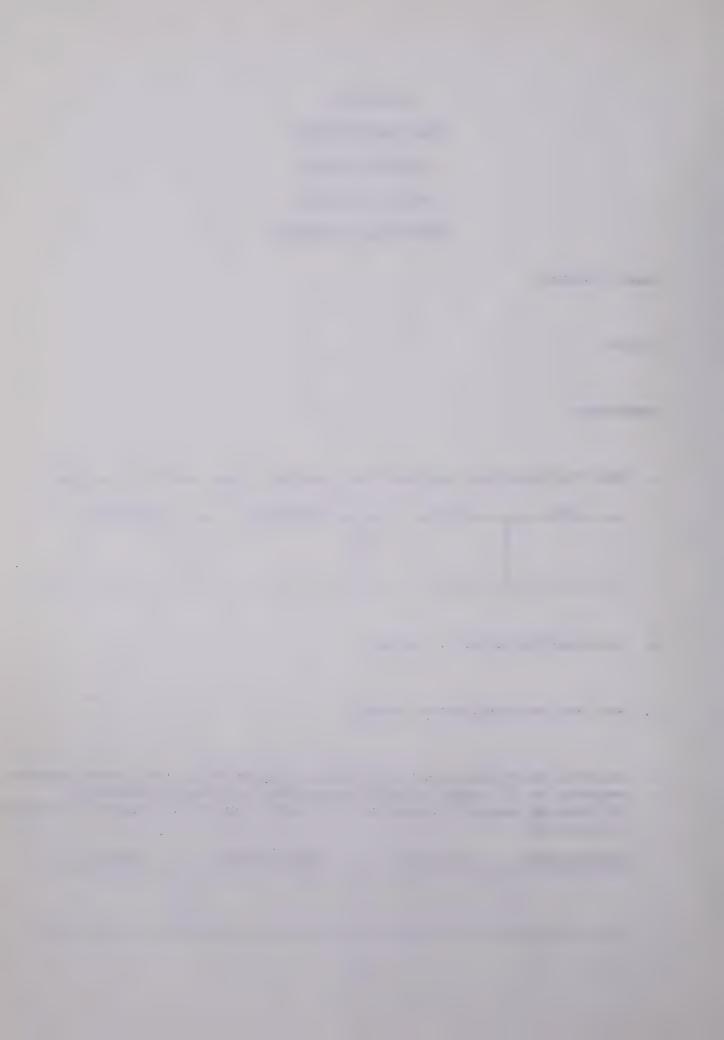
# APPENDIX E

# Department of Youth

Research Branch

Recreation Survey

		INVENTORY OF	F CHURCHES	
Nam	e of Church:			
Cle	ric:			
Mem	bership:			
1.			e. how many rooms, w	hat kind, equipment)
	Type	Size	Capacity	Equipment
2.	Can these facil	ities be rented?		
3.	What are the co	nditions of rental	?	
4.	according to (1	) target group; (2)	membership (or avera	n your church supportage attendance); and function, volunted
	Age-Sex Group	Attendance	Time + Season	Staff



APPENDIX F



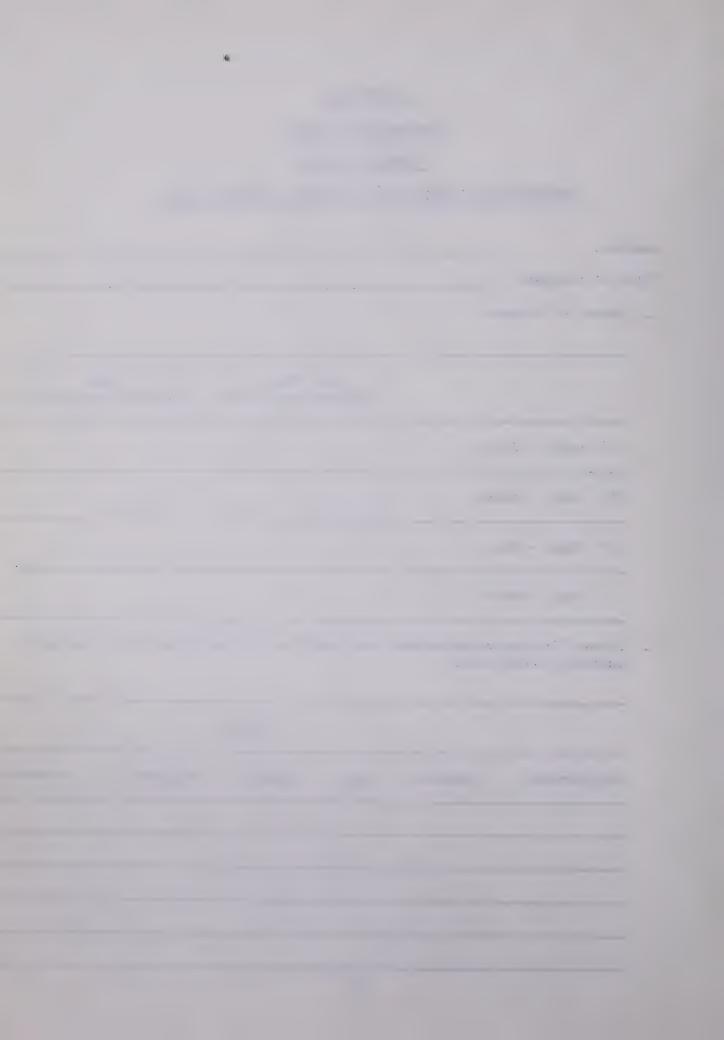
# APPENDIX F

# Department of Youth

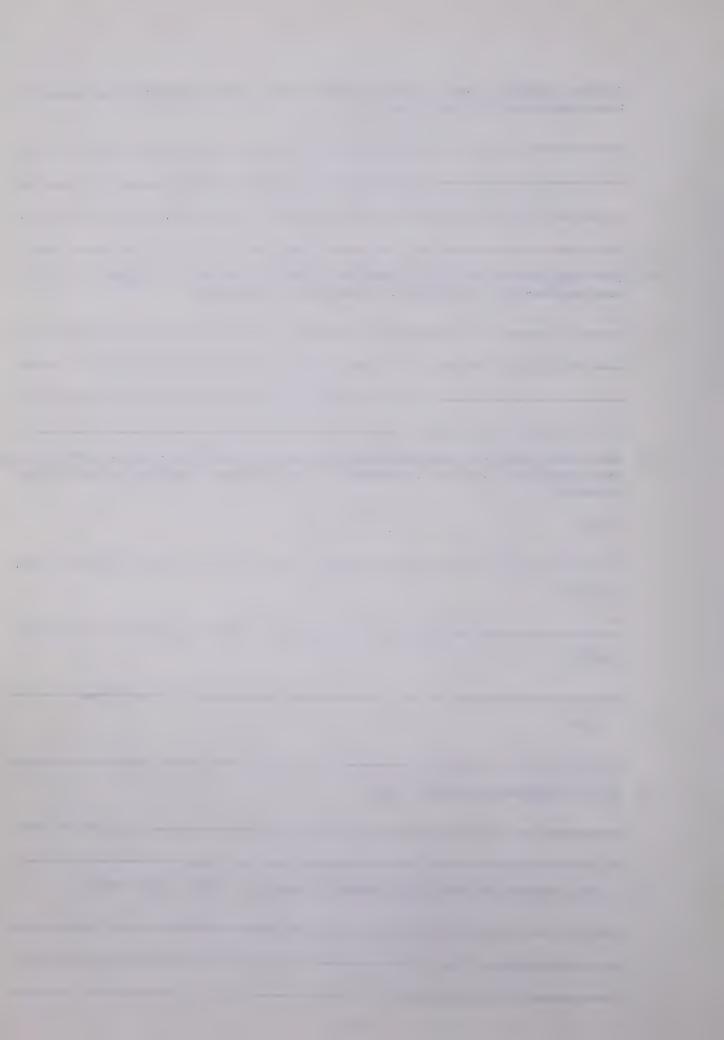
# Research Branch

# INVENTORY OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS (INSTRUCTIONAL)

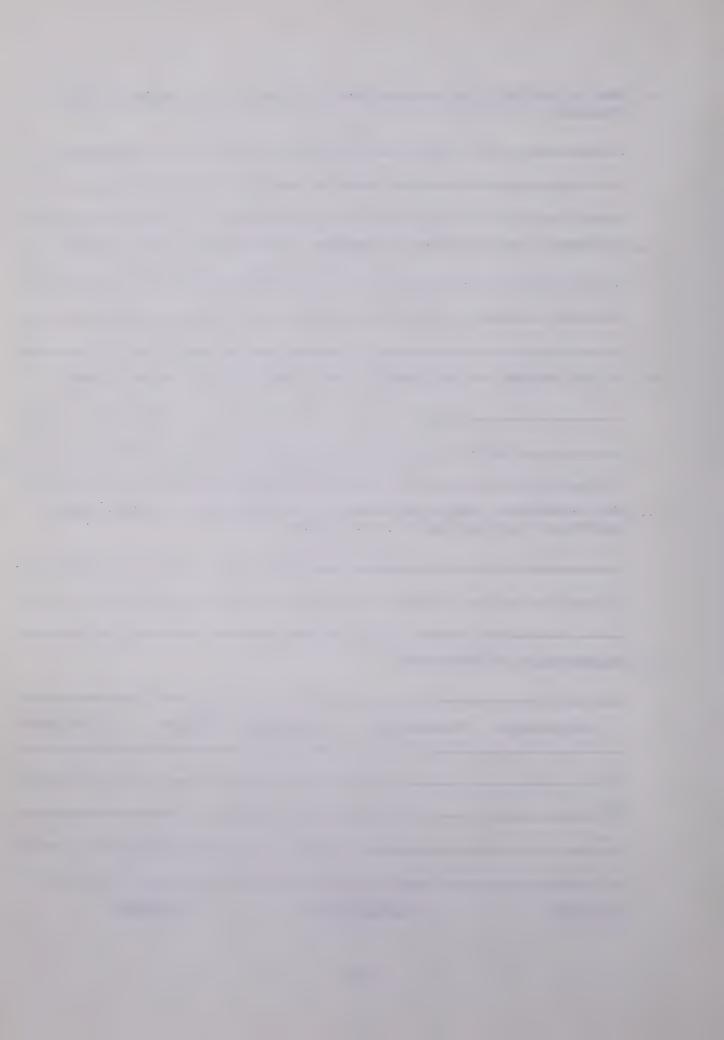
Sec	tion:
Tít	le of Program:
1.	Number of Classes
	City Wide Area Initiated Cancelled % Initiated Cancelled%
	II April - June
	III July - August
	IV Sept Dec.
	I Jan March
2.	Please list the neighborhoods and describe the facilities where classes are currently being held.
	Facility
	Neighborhood Building Space Capacity Equipment Comments



	Have any matters of policy resulted in cancellations of classes in thi program during the past year? (written or unwritten)
•	
	Have there been any cancellations for reasons other than policy (attending conflicts, lack of leadership)? How frequent have such cancellate occurred?
	II 67
	III 67
	IV 67
	I 68
	Is the program seasonal? Why?
[	s the program offered daily, weekly, monthly? Why? State Policy.



				nours)? S	POLL	
Is th	ere a fee 1	evied for the	program?	State pol	icy. Sta	te reasons
Is th	e program c	o-educational	or not? S	tate poli	cy. State	e reasons.
condi	tions they	must meet? St	ate policy	•		
e or e	tration and	Attendance				
COLO						
	egistration O T	Registration C O T		dance (	Classes	Att./Cla
R					Classes	Att./Cla
R C					Classes	Att./Cla
R C					Classes	Att./Cla



What is the actual a	age distribution of participants in this program
pre-school_	high school
elementary	young adult
	senior citizen
Allocation of progra	ms. What conditions have to be met before a reconsidered legitimate? (How do you establish p
Are the objectives of copy. If not, state	f this specific program written? If so, attach them here.
Are the objectives of copy. If not, state	f this specific program written? If so, attach them here.
Are the objectives or copy. If not, state	f this specific program written? If so, attach them here.
Are the objectives of copy. If not, state	f this specific program written? If so, attach them here.



	. If not, state.
board	other agencies are involved in setting up this program? (schols, service clubs, etc.) What are their functions in the ongotam? State reasons. State policy.
Miller	
Use o	f Program Time. What percentage of the instructor's time is ing (leading) the group?
What	percentage is spent teaching (leading) individuals?
What	percentage of his time is spent supervising activities?



What was the actua	al number of regi	strants per inst	ructor (final session
		<u> </u>	
		I	
Is there a written recent major instrup and attach.	outline of the uctor education	objectives, and program? If so,	curriculum of the mo attach; if not, dra
What percentage of at least one in-se	instructors cur	rently working in program (for this	n this program have s program)?
What is the salary	range for instr	uctors?	
What is the policy	with respect to	using volunteers	as instructors?
Jan a volunteer act	t in the place o	f the instructor?	State policy.



	minimum age for volunteer instructors (Policy)?
If volunteer	rs have been used in this program, how old were they?
Is preferenc	ce given to males or females for volunteer positions?
Males	Females None
State policy	State reasons.
7 T	
wnat nas bee	n the percentage of males among volunteer leaders?
What are the volunteers?	minimal academic qualifications set down by policy fo
How well are	the conditions of this policy met?



by po:	ricy:			11 qualifica		2 312 55 55	z c q a z
What	personality	traits	(skills)	are desired	in volunte	er inst <b>r</b> u	ctors



APPENDIX G



#### APPENDIX G

#### INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION

#### A. B. Hollingshead - Yale University

#### SEVEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITIONS

- Higher Executives of Large Concerns, Proprietors and Major Professionals 1.
  - a) High Executives: (Value of corporation \$500,000 and above as rated by Dunn and Bradstreet

Bank Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Assistant Vice Presidents Businesses - Directors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Assistant Vice Presidents, Executive Secretaries, Research Directors, Treasurers, High School Principals and School Superintendents.

Proprietors: (Value over \$125,000 by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Brokers. Contractors, Dairy Owners, Farmers, Lumber Dealers

c) Major Professionals:

Accountants (C.P.A.) Actuaries

Agronomists Architects

Artists, Portrait

Astronomers Auditors

Bacteriologists

Chemical Engineers

Clergymen (Professionally Trained) Nutritionist (with PH.D.)

Dentists

Economists

Editors of Newspapers

Engineers (College Graduates)

Foresters Geologists Judges (Superior Courts) Lawyers

Metallurgists

Military, Comm. Officers, Major and Above, Officials of the Executive Branch of Government.

Federal, State, Local, e.g. Mayor, City Manager, City Plan

Director, Internal Revenue

Directors

Physicians

Physicists, Research

Psychologists, Practicing

Symphony Conductor

Teachers - University, College Veterinarians (Veterinary Surgeons)

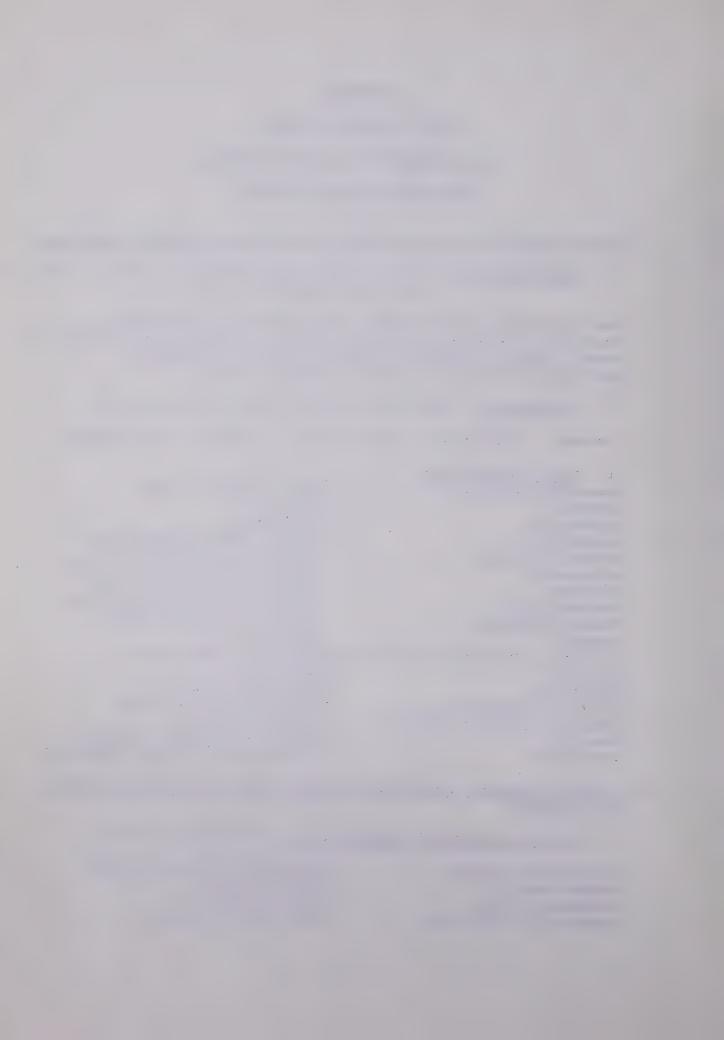
- 2. Business Managers, Proprietors of Medium-Sized Businesses, and Lesser Professionals
  - Business Managers In Large Concerns (Value \$500,000 plus)

Advertising Directors Branch Managers Brokerage Salesmen

Directors of Purchasing

Manufacturers! Representatives

Office Managers Personnel Managers Police Chief, Sheriff



District Managers
Executive Assistants
Assistant Editors
Govt. Officials, minor, e.g.
Internal Revenue Agents, D.A.
Farm Managers

Postmaster Production Managers Publicity Director for University Sales Engineers Sales Managers, National Concerns Store Managers

## b) Proprietors of Medium Businesses (Value \$50,000 - \$125,000)

Advertising
Clothing Store
Contractors
Express Company
Fruits, Wholesale
Furniture Business
Jewellers

Farm Owners
Poultry Business
Real Estate Brokers
Rug Business
Theatre
Hardware Store

#### c) Lesser Professionals

Accountants (C.P.A.)
Chiropodists
Correction Officers
Director of Community House
Engineers (not Gollege Grad)
Finance Writers
Health Educators
Labour Relations Consultants
Librarians

Military Comm. Officers - Lts.,
Captains
Musicians (Symphony Orchestra)
Nurses
Opticians
Pharmacists
Program Directors, radio & T.V.
Public Health Officers (M.P.H.)
Research Assistants, Univ. (full time)
Social Workers
Teachers, Elementary & High School

### 3. Administrative Personnel, Owners Small Business, and Minor Professionals

#### a) Administrative Personnel

Advertising Agents
Chief Clerks
Credit Managers
Insurance Agents
Managers, Departments
Managers, Finance Companies
Passenger Agents - R.R.
Private Secretaries
Purchasing Agents
Traffic Managers
Grain Elevator Operators

Sales Representatives & Salesmen
of heavy goods, e.g. autos & major
electrical appliances
Section Heads, Federal, State &
Local Government Offices
Section Heads, Large Businesses
& Industries
Service Managers
Shop Managers
Store Managers (Chain)



# b) <u>Small Business Owners</u> (\$10,000 - \$50,000)

Art Gallery Auto Accessories Awnings Bakery Beauty Shop Boatyard Brokerage, Insurance Car Dealers Cigarette Machines Cleaning Shops Clothing Coal Businesses Contracting Businesses Funeral Directors Garage Gas Station Glassware Grocery-General Hotel Proprietors Jewellery | Machine Brokers Manufacturing Monuments Music Packing Store (liquor) Paint Contracting Plumbing

#### c) <u>Semi-Professionals</u>

Actors and Showmen Professional Athletes Army M. Sgt. Navy, C.P.O. Artists, Commercials Appraisers (Estimators) Clergymen (not professionally trained) Concern Managers Deputy Sheriffs Interior Decorators Interpreters, Court Laboratory Assistants Morticians Landscape Planners Oral Hygienists Recreation Therapists Merchant

Convalescent Homes Decorating Dog Supplies Dry Goods Engraving Businesses Food Finance Company, local Fire Extinguishers 5¢ and 10¢ Stores Florist Food Equipment Food Products Foundry Poultry Records and Radios Restaurants Roofing Contractor Signs Tavern Taxi Company Tire Shop Trucking Trucks and Tractors Upholstery Wholesale Outlets Window Shades Furniture Real Estate

Photographers Physio-Therapists Piano Teachers Pilots, not major airlines Publicity and Public Relations Radio, T.V. Announcers and Engineers Reporters, Court Reporters, Newspaper Surveyors Title Searchers Travel Agents Yard Masters, R.R. Tool Designers Grain Buyers - mechanical engineer Mechanical Engineer



#### d) Farmers and Ranchers

Farm or Ranch Owners (\$20,000 - \$50,000)

# 4. Clerical and Sales Workers, Technicians, and Owners of Small Businesses (Value under \$10,000)

#### a) Clerical and Sales Workers

Bank Clerks and Tellers
Bill Collectors
Bookkeepers
Business Mach. Operators, Offices
Claims Examiners
Clerical or Stenographic
Conductors, R.R.
Employment Interviewers
Factory Storekeepers
Factory Supervisors
Salesman
Livestock Dealer
Stockkeeper

Post Office Clerks
Route Managers
Sales Clerk e.g. Sales of sporting
goods, light goods, etc.
Sergeants and Petty Officer,
Military Service.
Shipping Clerks
Supervisors, Utilities, Factories
Tour Foreman, Post Office
Toll Station, Supervisors
Warehouse Clerks
Ticket Agents for R.R.

#### b) Technicians

Dental Technicians
Draftsmen
Driving Teachers
Expeditor, Factory
Experimental Tester
Instructors, Telephone Co.
Factory
Inspectors, Weights, Sanitary
Inspector, R.R., Factory
Investigators
Laboratory Technicians
Locomotive Engineers

Operators, P.B.X.
Proofreaders
Safety Supervisors
Supervisors of Maintenance
Technical Assistants
Telephone Co. Supervisors &
PEX Sup.
Timekeepers
Tower Operators, R.R.
Truck Dispatchers
Window Trimmers (Store)
Projectionists

#### c) Owner of Little Businesses (\$5,000 - \$10,000)

Cabinet Shop Flower Shop Grocery Newsstand Tailor Shop

#### d) Farmers

Owners (\$10,000 - \$20,000)



#### 5. Skilled Manual Employees

Auto Body Repairers

Bakers Blacksmiths

Boot Contains (-wi-

Boat Captains (private yacht)

Bookbinders Boilermakers Brakemen, R.R.

Brewers

Bulldozer Operators

Butchers

Cabinet Makers
Cable Splicers
Carpenters

Casters (Founders)

Cement Finishers Cheese Makers

Chefs

Compositors Diemakers

Diesel Shovel Operators

Electricians
Engravers
Exterminators

Fitters, Gas, Steam

Firemen, City Firemen, R.R.

Foremen, Construction, Dairy Gardeners, Landscape (trained)

Blowers Glaziers

Apprentice Projectionist Repairmen, Home Appliances

Rope Splicers

Sheetmetal Workers (trained)

Shipsmiths

Shoe Repairmen (trained)

Stationary Engineers (licensed)

Stewards, Club Switchmen, R.R. Tailors (trained)

Telegraphers

Small Farmers

Owners (under \$10,000)

Gunsmiths
Gauge Makers

Hair Stylists

Heat Treaters
Horticulturists

Linemen, Utility

Linotype Operators

Lithographers Locksmiths

Loom Fixers

Machinists (trained)
Maintenance Foremen
Linoleum Layer (trained)

Masons Masseurs

Mechanics (trained)

Milkmen Millwrights

Moulders (trained)

Painters
Paperhangers
Patrolmen, R.R.

Pattern and Model Makers

Piano Tuners Plumbers

Policemen, City-prison guard

Postmen Printers

Radio, T.V. Maintenance

Diesel Engine Repair, Maintenance

(trained)

Teletype Operators

Tool Makers

Track Supervisors, R.R. Tractor-Trailer Trans.

Typographers

Upholsters (trained)

Watchmakers Weavers Welders

Yard Supervisors, R.R.



# 6. Machine Operators and Semi-Skilled Employees

Aides, Hospital Apprentices-Electricians, Printers, Steam Fitters, Toolmakers Assembly Line Workers Bartenders Bingo Tenders Building Superintendents (Cust.) Bus Drivers Chauffeurs Checkers Coin Machine Fillers Cooks, Short Order Delivery Men Dressmakers, Machine Elevator Operators Enlisted Men, Military Services Filers, Benders, Buffers Foundry Workers Garage and Gas Station Assist-(Service Station Attendants) Greenhouse Workers Guards, Doorkeepers, Watchmen Housekeepers Meat Cutters and Packers Meter Readers Operators, Factory Machines Bridge Tenders Wrappers, Stores and Factories

Oilers, R.R. Practical Nurses Pressers, Clothing Pump Operators Receivers and Checkers Roofers Roller Skating Instructors Set-up-men, Factories Shapers Signalmen, R.R. Solderers, Factory Sprayers, Paint Steelworkers (not skilled) Stranders, Wire Machines Strippers, Rubber Factory Taxi Drivers Testers Timers Tire Moulders Waiters, Waitresses (Better places) Truck Drivers Weighers Welders, Spot Winders, Machine Wiredrawers, Machine Wine Bottlers Wood Workers, Machine Section Man R.R.

#### Farmers

Small Tenants who own little equipment

#### 7. Unskilled Employees

Amusement Park Workers (Bowling Alleys, Pool Rooms, Life Guards) Ash Removers Attendants, Parking Lots Cafeteria Workers Car Cleaners, R.R. Carriers, Coal Countrymen Dairy Workers Deck Hands Domestics Farm Helpers Fishermen (Clam Diggers) Freight Handlers Garbage Collectors Grave Diggers

Laborers, Construction Laborers, Unspecified Laundry Workers Messengers Platform Men, R.R. Peddlers Porters Roofer's Helpers Shirt Folders Shoe Shiners Sorters, Rag and Salvage Stage Hands Stevadores Stock Handlers Street Cleaners Unskilled Factory Workers



Grocery Boy
Hog Carriers
Hog Killers
Hospital Workers, Unspecified
Hostlers, R.R.
Janitors (Sweepers)

Relief, Public, Private Unemployed (no occupation)

Farmers: Share Croppers

Struckmen, R.R.
Waitresses - Hash Houses
Washers, Cars
Window Cleaners
Woodchoppers
Coal Miners, Unspecified



APPENDIX H



# APPENDIX H POPULATION BY ENUMERATION AREAS

# Population By Religious Denominations, By

# Enumeration Area, Grande Prairie, 1961

Denomination	Enumeration Area*									
	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	222	Total
Anglican	270	195	42	109	254	94	98	19	9	1,090
Baptist	48	67	12	169	134	18	53	1 .	1	403
Greek Orthodox	25	2	4	9	40	18	16		_	. 114
Jewish	-1	-	-	-	-	1	-	~~	_	2
Lutheran	124	96	22	1.66	224	86	209	13	7	847
Mennonite	8	-	1	2	7	19	11	-	1	49
Pentecostal	34	-	3	16	23	14	17	-	_	107
Presbyterian	85	65	24	27	. 97	59	107	2	3	469
Roman Catholic	292	170	101	276	506	123	256	13	12	1,749
Ukrainian Greek Catholic	2	3	3	7	23	3	_	_	_	41
United Church	537	497	114	274	693	174	326	61	13	2,689
Other	102	88	51	68	269	57	153	-	4	792
TOTAL	1,528 1	,183	377	923 2	2,270	666	1,246	109	50	8,352

\*in Electoral District 814

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 5, Alberta, 1961.



Population By Ethnic Origin, By

# Enumeration Area, Grande Prairie, 1961

Ethnic Origin	rigin Enumeration Area*									
	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	222	Total
British Isles	792	711	187	414	1,095	322	561	63	30	4,175
French	111	. 82	18	82	199	28	107	6	2	635
German	169	126	36	96	278	109	176	13	7	1,030
Italian	10	13	4	2	3	600	13	···	-	45
Jewish	2	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	2
Netherlands	101	49	3	102	121	46	76	1	-	499
Polish	30	25	12	47	77	17	25	4	1	238
Russian	7	12	2	5	9	6	10	-	1	52
Scandinavian	124	115	39	94	222	79	166	12	5	856
Ukrainian	69	16	13	42	120	22	41	4	-	327
Other European	71	21	19	20	52	35	69	6	1	294
Asiatic	34	10	32	1	10	1	-	-	-	88
Native Indian & Eskimo	1	1	5	3	17	_	2		1	30
Other & Not State	đ 7	2	7	15	47	1	-		2	81
TOTAL	1,528	1,183	377	923	2,270	666	1,246	109	50	8,352

\*in Electoral District 814

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 4, Alberta, 1961.



# Population Not Attending School By Highest

## Grade Attended, By Enumeration Areas,

Education Grande Prairie, 1961.										
		Enume	eration	Area	*					
	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	222	<u>Total</u>
No schooling	270	225	42	179	511	118	293	26	1	1,665
Kindergarten	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Elementary 1 - 4 5+	34 213	10 104	11 68	21 188	53 342	18 136	31 320	8	5 9	183 1,388
Secondary 11 - 2 3 - 4 5	215 308 38	158 294 8	66 89 7	138 165 5	347 381 11	93 68 62	204 91 17	19 26	9 23 -	1,249 1,445 148
University 1 = 2 3 - 4 Degree	53 15 26	30 6 34	11 5 11	27 3 10	47 9 39	8 3 5	7 2 2	2 2 -	1 - 2	186 45 129
TOTAL	1,176	879	310	736	1,740	511	967	83	50	6,452

\*in Electoral District 814

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 7, Alberta, 1961

#### Population Not Attending School By IL Sest

#### Grade Atlanded, Ny Enumeration Aress.

			Shirt a		
				270	
				- 4	
					Elementary 1 - 4 54
			158 294 8		Secondary 1 - 2 3 - 4 5

of m Electoral District 814

Source: Enumeration Ages Print Out No. 7, Alberts, 1951

